# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

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# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

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## 4 November Middle East and South Asia Review

LD0411143488 [Editorial Report]

### Afghanistan

The Afghan Army's missile strikes against rebel bases in Nangarhar Province were "successful and effective," Kabul radio reported.

Western diplomats in Kabul disclosed that at least three Scud-B missiles were fired at mujahidin targets in Nangarhar 2 November, AFP noted.

A BAKHTAR commentator cited by Kabul radio dismissed the U.S. "hue and cry" over the Afghan Government's acquisition of surface-to-surface missiles, contending that the U.S. authorities shed "crocodile tears" about the Afghan people while ignoring the fact that the rebels have killed over 500 civilians in rocket attacks on Kabul alone.

As for U.S. anxiety that the missiles could be used against Pakistan, the commentator stressed that these weapons are "fully defensive" and that Afghanistan "will never attack any country."

A TASS commentary warned that further "strong blows" will be dealt at the rebels unless their leadership "comes to its senses and stops pointless fratricide."

Following Pakistan's announcement that an Afghan warplane was downed over its territory 3 November, Kabul radio stated that two Afghan aircraft were shot down by Pakistani F-16's in separate incidents, both of them inside Afghan airspace over Khowst Province.

The Afghan Government summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul to protest this Pakistani "aggression," the radio said.

The Afghan Government also lodged a protest with Pakistan over the alleged use of Pakistani forces in a recent attack on Towr Kham, the border crossing point on the Jalalabad-Peshawar highway.

Kabul radio stated that the customs office and other posts were set on fire in this "savage attack" by heavy weapons, which inflicted "great material loss and loss of life."

Resistance sources cited by AFP reaffirmed that Towr Kham was captured by the mujahidin, who intend to prevent further trade through the checkpoint and now control some 40 km of the highway westward to Jalalabad.

Meanwhile, Pakistani authorities protested to the Afghan charge in Islamabad over the "unprovoked violation" of Pakistani airspace by Afghan warplanes, according to Islamabad radio.

Pakistan also lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Union over the latter's supply of SS-1 missiles and MiG-27 aircraft to Afghanistan, the radio noted.

### Algeria

Interior Minister al-Hadj Khediri announced the results of the 3 November referendum in a statement broadcast by Algiers television, noting that President Chadli Bendjedid's reform proposals were endorsed by over 9 million people, around 92 percent of the valid votes cast.

With an electorate of some 12 million voters, overall turnout was 83 percent.

The minister viewed the large "yes" vote as a vindication of the "new perception" proposed by Bendjedid and an expression of support for the whole reform program.

In another development, the Justice Ministry disclosed that all 3,357 persons detained during the events of October have been released in accordance with Bendjedid's instructions, according to Algiers radio.

### Israel

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced that he hopes to present a government to the Knesset "very soon," though he noted that talks with prospective coalition partners are not yet finished and that no portfolios have been assigned.

Speaking in an interview with Tel Aviv Educational Television, Shamir dismissed "scary rumors" about the price the religious parties will exact for their support, stressing he will not give in to "blackmail" and that the religious parties have said they will not pose "exaggerated demands" which the public would not tolerate.

Shamir also noted he does "not totally rule out a national unity government."

The "final official results" of the election were reported by IDF radio 4 November.

The distribution of seats in the Knesset will be: 40 Likud MK's; 39 Alignment; 6 SHAS; 5 each for the National Religious Party, Agudat Yisra'el, and the Citizens Rights Movement; 4 HADASH; 3 each for Tehiya and MAPAM; 2 each for Tzomet, Moledet, Center-Shinuy, and Degel Hatora; and 1 each for the Progressive List for Peace and Arab Democratic Party.

In the territories, security forces wounded six rioters and arrested a four-man Fatah "terrorist" gang responsible for the murder of an Arab suspected of collaborating with Israel, Jerusalem radio reported.

### PLO on Election, Lebanon

A Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio commentary on the election result spoke of a "coming test of strength between the uprising and the Likud," adding that this will show that Israeli military power cannot quell the uprising.

PLO official Bassam Abu Sharif warned Israel is planning to launch military operations against Palestinian targets in Lebanon in the wake of the election, MENA reported.

Abu Sharif said Syria is intending to take advantage of this by using its Lebanese and Palestinian allies in a military move against PLO positions in the Sidon area.

### Iran-Iraq Talks in Geneva

The first direct talks between Iranian and Iraqi experts made "excellent" progress in clarifying some points and both sides are "very pleased" with the results, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stated in remarks reported by INA.

He added the experts discussed four points on which there are now "no substantial problems."

An Iranian official cited by IRNA said the talks focused on the secretary general's plan for withdrawal of troops and freedom of navigation.

The agencies noted the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers were scheduled to hold separate meetings with Perez de Cuellar 4 November.

### Iran-Oman

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i received the Omani petroleum and minerals minister 2 November, Tehran radio reported, noting that the latter conveyed a message from Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

Khamene'i called for greater dialogue between the two countries on oil affairs and expressed concern over the oil market's "crisis-ridden and unstable" situation.

## Islamic Affairs

### ICO Forum Discusses Support for Palestinians

*LD0311205188 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1538 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 3 Nov (SPA)—Today, the representatives of the ICO member countries held their third meeting within the framework of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine. [passage omitted]

The chairman recalled previous recommendations made by the Jerusalem Committee and ICO summit meetings. The uprising of the Palestinian people is hailed and the Islamic nation is urged to support it.

The members of the various delegations expressed the firm stand of the Islamic countries with the fight of the Palestinian people and its legitimate leadership.

The members enriched the dialogue with their proposals concerning the promotion of coordination between the Islamic countries and the PLO.

Within this framework, some delegations reported their effective continuous contributions in supporting the forces of the Palestinian revolution within the framework of bilateral relations, while the Saudi delegation announced the allocation of medical assistance, training, and equipment which its country will grant the PLO through the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine.

The Libyan delegation also recalled the assistance which its country gave to the forces of the Palestinian revolution through the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine.

The date of the next meeting was decided for the month of Rajab 1409, corresponding to the month of February 1989.

## Palestinian Affairs

### Salah Khalaf on PNC Session, Regional Ties

*PM0311140488 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 2-8 Nov 88 p 11*

[Telephone interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by Salih Qallab; date not given]

[Text] [Qallab] It has been rumored that the postponement of the PNC session from 31 October to 12 November was made at the request of the Israeli Labor Party. How true is that?

[Khalaf] The circumstances which led to the postponement of the PNC session were out of our control and were linked to the referendum scheduled in Algeria for 3 November.

Our Algerian brothers said they needed several days to put their house in order. Furthermore, the 7 November anniversary in Tunisia is close to our hearts and we want to attend the celebrations marking the occasion.

[Qallab] Does this mean you did not receive any direct or indirect signals through a European state in this connection?

[Khalaf] The signal came from some Arab circles.

[Qallab] Did these circles ask you to help the Labor Party in the elections?

[Khalaf] They just asked us to postpone the PNC session until after the Israeli elections lest it be said the PNC decisions caused Shamir's success.

[Qallab] But that is what has happened. You did postpone the session.

[Khalaf] Yes, but that had nothing to do with the Israeli elections. Anyway, the move was not wrong even if interpreted in that way.

[Qallab] Not wrong in what respect?

[Khalaf] It is not wrong to hold the PNC session after the Israeli elections. Perhaps that will spare us blame by friends and observers.

[Qallab] Does this mean the friends are banking on the Labor Party?

[Khalaf] As a matter of fact many people are banking on the Labor Party, but we are not. After all, one member of that party is [Israeli Defense Minister] Yitzhaq Rabin who is in charge of the operations aimed at quelling our people's uprising.

However, to be objective, we must say there are some in the Labor Party who support peace, but there are others in it, headed by Rabin, who are even worse than the Likud in their oppression of our people.

[Qallab] In that context, is Peres seen as a dove?

[Khalaf] In my view, Peres is a weak man incapable of making decisions.

[Qallab] Will the PNC be content with a declaration of independence or will it also form a provisional government?

[Khalaf] It will announce a document of independence which will confirm the proclamation of a Palestinian state under occupation.

As regards the question of a government, the formation and announcement of such a government will be deferred to the Central Council.

[Qallab] Do all the factions approve of these lines?

[Khalaf] All the factions within the PLO approve.

[Qallab] What about the factions based in Damascus?

[Khalaf] We do not take them into consideration because they have no decisionmaking power.

[Qallab] Who will recognize the Palestinian state once it is proclaimed?

[Khalaf] We believe all those who recognize the PLO will recognize the state.

[Qallab] Including all the Arab states?

[Khalaf] Of course.

[Qallab] Where will the government be based?

[Khalaf] We are now talking about the state, not the government.

[Qallab] Have you considered where the government's headquarters would be, in the event of such a government being formed?

[Khalaf] That is premature.

[Qallab] What about the head of the government?

[Khalaf] All these matters are premature.

[Qallab] The latest Executive Committee statement noticeably mentioned the existence of the State of Israel.

[Khalaf] The statement spoke of the Government of Israel.

[Qallab] The English version mentioned the "State of Israel."

[Khalaf] It seems there was a typing error.

[Qallab] Do you stand by that typing error?

[Khalaf] No, because we do not want to reveal all our cards in advance.

Furthermore, which Israel are we being asked to recognize? An Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates? All these matter are subject to negotiation at an international conference.

[Qallab] The Al-'Aqabah summit statement implies you have backtracked from your previous positions regarding Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the question of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

[Khalaf] There has been no backtracking on the question of a joint delegation. On the contrary, King Husayn himself confirmed the aforementioned PLO line and said we must confine our discussions now to the matter of an international conference and whether to approach it as separate delegations or as a joint Arab delegation.

[Qallab] After the recent series of meetings between you and Jordan, could one use a single sentence to describe Jordanian-Palestinian relations?

[Khalaf] Yes, they are normal relations.

[Qallab] Normal in what sense?

[Khalaf] They are moving toward coordination in all domains in the interest of an international conference.

We also insist on confederation with Jordan because we are one and the same people governed by special ties. It is impossible to imagine a Palestinian state without relations with Jordan.

[Qallab] Have you raised the matter of a Palestinian state with Syria?

[Khalaf] Relations between us and Syria are severed. That is why we exchange messages and information through the media. That is how Syria wants it to be.

## Independent State Document Not Yet Finalized

*JN0311213888 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 2 Nov 88 p 30*

[Text] Tunis, AL-ANBA'— Palestinian meetings, attended by some of the factions constituting the PLO, began last night in Tunis.

Informed Palestinian sources have told AL-ANBA' that yesterday's meeting was attended by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), for Fatah; Sulayman al-Najjab, for the Palestinian Communist Party; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, for the DFLP; and Mahmud Darwish and 'Abdallah Hurani as independents.

The meeting concentrated on the document of the proclamation of the independent Palestinian state which will be announced on 15 November, 1 day after the conclusion of the PNC session, scheduled to be held in 10 days' time.

The same sources asserted that the conferees who were informed about the new draft of the document, prepared by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud Darwish, have not reached final agreement on it. Based on this, the document may be reformulated.

Most of the Palestinian leaderships assert that the differences in opinions are no more than differences in interpretations which are made within and through the framework of legitimacy and that there is no departing from the Palestinian decisionmaking, approved by the majority.

## PLO Military Council Issues Press Statement

*JN0311212888 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1939 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text of press statement issued by the PLO's Higher Military Council during its meetings in Baghdad; date not given]

[Text] The PLO's Higher Military Council held meetings in the Iraqi capital city of Baghdad on 30 and 31 October under the chairmanship of brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

The Higher Military Council discussed all the developments pertaining to the heroic uprising being staged by our Palestinian people inside our occupied territories in the face of the harshest repressive and terrorist campaigns being pursued by the Zionist enemy with the aim of bringing about national independence and establishing an independent Palestinian state.

The council also reviewed in detail the overall dangers threatening the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in light of the escalation of the Zionist military buildup in cooperation with the agent parties, not to mention the new Syrian troop concentrations.

Within this framework, the council stressed the complete commitment of the Palestinian Revolution Forces to defend these camps, to work to prevent them from falling prey to all that might affect the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, and also to enhance our people's struggle there in confronting all conspiracies and aggressions.

This is also prompted by an eagerness to direct the efforts, all the efforts, toward escalating our people's uprising in our occupied territories and also to confront the Israeli aggressions against our camps—the aggressions whose fierceness are increasing and which are launched from the land, the sea, and the air.

The council also reviewed the situation of the Palestinian forces in various arenas and adopted a series of military and administrative measures designed to enhance the military effectiveness during the forthcoming phase.

## Al-Quds Radio on Israeli Elections 'Mockery'

*JN0311151188 (clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1755 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpts] Earlier today, semi-official results of the Zionist elections were announced. The results show that the Likud coalition, which won 39 seats—2 seats less than the previous elections—leads. [passage omitted]

Yitzhaq Navon, former president of the Zionist entity and candidate for the Knesset, has said the Palestinian Arabs have not yet become aware enough. They knew their votes were decisive in tipping the balance in favor of the competing blocs. Yet, they have not cast their votes for a specific party to make sure that it wins the elections.

By this, Navon said, the Palestinian Arabs have proven they were not aware.

We say to Navon, and other Zionist terrorists, that our people in Palestine were bigger, more aware, and always up to the level of the cause. They have rejected the calls of Cairo and the capitulation course. They knew that the Zionist elections would only benefit the Zionist entity.

Our people's awareness was bigger. It toppled all parties and made them return to the arena of internal conflict, because this guarantees our people's interest.

Our people's voting was distant from the mockery of ballot boxes. They began their voting in heroic Jericho. They continued in sacred Jerusalem, then in Rafah and Beersheba.

The struggle operations are our people's voting cards. Nothing else represents the opinion of the patient, steadfast, and struggling people, who are continuing their struggle.

Our people believe the Zionists are the same Zionists, no matter what names they give to their parties. They are the ones who deprived us of our land, who subjugated our people, and who are shooting bullets against our kinfolk and children.

We will say no more. The mockery has ended and our people's language remained firm, steadfast, struggling, and heroic. It is the uprising—the revolution, the road to liberation and return.

## PLO Radio Analyzes Israeli Elections

*JN0411094788 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1738 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Radio correspondent's news analysis]

[Text] Brothers, one of the facts known by our Palestinian people, the heroic people of the uprising, is that there is no difference between the Likud and Labor Parties in dealing with both the Palestine question and the rights of our Palestinian people.

We say this following the announcement that the Likud Party led the second largest party in the Zionist entity, namely, the Labor Party, in the recent Knesset elections.

We also say this while the glorious Palestinian popular uprising has foiled, with amazing success, all Zionist attempts to quell it. The uprising [words indistinct] and the masses have organized their action and struggle there. Now, a solid, cohesive infrastructure is growing, and no military force can destroy it.

On the contrary, the Likud's winning the elections will produce Palestinian national solidity and place before the uprising's masses the task of continuing this uprising to dissipate the illusion that the Likud fosters among Zionist settlers that it can quell the uprising.

We, along with political and diplomatic observers in the land of the uprising, expect the uprising to witness a qualitative change in its course based on escalating the Palestinian popular defiance of Zionist occupation as well as the participation by wide sectors of the Palestinian masses in the coming battle of confrontation that the Likud will wage against the uprising to prove the soundness of the illusions it created during and before the election campaign.

The coming test of strength between the uprising and the Likud [words indistinct] that the Zionist military power, no matter how great it may be, is not the successful and appropriate means to confront and quell the uprising.

The uprising is bound to present more comprehensive expressions of its entrenchment. It cannot be quelled through savagery, repression, and bullets. The 1st year of the uprising has established a ceiling for Zionist military power. Above this ceiling, the Likud has no other power or means to use until after it has won the elections and then used in a surprise move against the uprising.

Statements by Shamir, Eytan, and Sharon are part of the psychological warfare against our heroic people. They have no practical value whatsoever because the Likud's military program has become bankrupt as part of the coalition government and the feverish race between the Labor and Likud Parties to quell the uprising.

Whether Shamir and Peres or Shamir alone heads the government, there will be no magic solutions on the ground to change the situation of the uprising by a single stroke 1 year after it was unleashed.

This uprising has transformed the Palestinian people and rebuilt them on the basis of long-term confrontation against the Zionist occupation army.

Hence, the uprising, along with its leadership, popular committees, and strike forces have triumphed.

Moreover, the Palestinian people were affected by the uprising, so they regulated their general activities to continue the confrontation and exhaust the enemy until it withdraws from our land and admits it cannot stay on Palestinian territory.

Hence, the Likud bloc has no military program as an alternative to the one adopted by both the Likud and Labor Parties to face the uprising.

The political buffoonery of Sharon and Eytan, as two military men, cannot be implemented on the ground without risking a new war in the Middle East and also without losing the Camp David accords concluded with Egypt.

The Palestinian popular uprising has also changed regional and international stands and policies in 1 year.

Meanwhile, the Arab regimes are experiencing an embarrassing and very difficult situation so they are duty-bound, after the announcement of the Knesset elections results, to face the new situation in the Middle East that may be created by the Likud.

If we consider the most crazy and abnormal call by the Likud or the extremist parties allied with it, namely, the idea of transfer [preceding word in English]—an idea advocated by Rehav'am Ze'evi, whose party won two Knesset seats—then we will wonder:

Is there actually any possibility of implementing this idea without risking an inevitable war in the Middle East?

I see the Likud, along with the extremist religious parties, assuming power with a program based on illusions that have already been dissipated.

However, the Likud is advocating slogans that cannot be implemented and calling for policies that have been superseded by events. Zionist society will soon discover that military means will not resolve the problem but further kindle the uprising.

The calls for transfer are a frank invitation to war. We believe international circumstances, particularly the detente between the two superpowers, will make the Likud Party's task of launching a lightning war a difficult one. The Lebanese war and its bitter experience are still evident.

Through its small victory in the Knesset elections, the Likud Party has placed on Zionist society and on itself burdens that cannot be shouldered under the current domestic, regional, and international circumstances.

However, the Likud Party's success does not mean a change in the general policy on regional and world levels.

Nevertheless, it will be a greater surprise if the Likud tries by all means to form a coalition government with the Labor Party. This will make such a government avoid offering concessions that Israel must certainly make today, before tomorrow.

At least, this also aims to make such a government strong enough to continue the current policies based on procrastination. Moreover, a government led only by the Likud will necessarily be weak on both the internal and external levels.

It is not easy for a Likud-led government to have the Labor Party in the opposition in view of the Zionist and world status of the Labor Party. In fact, Likud's success in returning to the two-headed government will maintain the U.S. policy based on searching for an Arab solution and excluding a Palestinian solution.

The latter solution is based on the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Likud's success in returning to such a government will also secure continued European neutrality.

Consequently, a government formed only by the Likud according to the political program of both the Likud and the religious parties will be a government of confrontation in one way or another, contrary to the policy of international detente and to the growing conviction in Europe and the United States that the current situation under occupation cannot be maintained and that occupation of Palestinain territories will not provide security and peace to Israel, as Shultz put it.

At any rate, no matter who assumes power, the uprising's action will not be affected.

The international arena, which views the Likud success with caution, apprehension, and no welcome, will be more ready now to welcome both a PNC session and the declaration of the Palestinian independence document and will support the rights of our Palestinian people.

The uprising will ruthlessly strike, escalate, and entrench to dissipate the illusions of the Likud and extremist religious parties.

## Algeria

### Interior Minister Gives Referendum Results

*LD0411032888 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 0142 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] [Announcer] Greetings, ladies and gentlemen. We are meeting with you to present the final results of the referendum that took place throughout the country.

Our colleague, Ahmed Ben Yakub, is at the Interior Ministry waiting to speak to us"

[Ben Yakub] Dear viewers, greetings yet again from the Interior Ministry building. As you can see, the interior minster is present here, together with the national and international newsmen.

We are going to learn from the interior minister the results and the number of yes and no votes. We would like, before anything else, to apologize for the delay, which we justify by our endeavour to gather information.

What really justifies such a delay is our concern to be precise, to gather information, and give it to you today, the same day.

Mr Minster, you may speak now.

[Interior and Localities Minister al-Hadj Khediri] Thank you.

Citizens, male and female:

The majority of the Algerian people have said their conclusive word now and most of us have expressed our will and chosen the path of reform and development.

Therefore, let everyone be certain once more, regardless of the scheme he may harbor, that the Algerian people, as much as they are attached to freedom, are eager for the building of the homeland within the framework of unity, brotherhood, dialogue, and clarity, which they use to measure the degrees of development and which will enable them to firmly establish the process of their affairs always in the direction serving the interests of the homeland and citizens.

The partial results recorded really do allow us to know the extent of the response, which truly reflected one of the truths about our people, which is that they do not abandon even one of their rights nor do they forsake any duty or responsibility prescribed by earnest concern for the homeland.

This reality is reflected in the following figures. These include all the elections, whether inside the homeland or outside it.

The number of registered voters: 12,611,496;

The number of voters: 10,477,846;

The turn-out: 83.08 percent;

The number of valid votes: 10,160,127;

The number of void votes: 317,719;

The number of yes votes: 9,374,801;

The percentage of the yes vote: 92.27;

The number of no votes: 785,326;

The first observation one can make in light of these results, which have yet to be confirmed by the Higher Council, is the fact that the Algerian people are fully aware of the current stage of their deveopment and are fit, as in the past, to take direct care of problems, as well as of the homelandd's aspirations and future.

Secon:, the yes vote was a vindication and an adoption of th. new perception proposed to the people by the president of the Republic, as well as an expression of contentment with the whole of the reforms.

I can say, furthermore, that the good running of the elections, as well as the calm that prevailed over this matter, have been achieved thanks to all those who took part in this great and national important operation. God is the only guide. May God's peace, benediction, and blessing be upon you.

[Announcer] Thus, the people, ladies and gentlemen, have chosen their path, determined their orientations, and defined their fate and future, as well as the future of the homeland for the sake of democracy, discernment, and charity.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, that is it for the 3 November referendum. Good night and goodbye.

### Comments on Political Reform

*LD0411114988 Paris International Service in French 0630 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] In the most liberal circles of the FLN, such as those close to former Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika in particular, people want the responsibilities of various people to be clarified regarding the initial outbreak and unfolding of the October riots.

On this subject Interior Minister al-Hadj Khediri, in his first public appearance since the riots, yesterday admitted instances of torture.

According to him, individual security agents acting on their own were responsible. He vowed that identified torturers would be prosecuted.

However, the Algerian police chief described the riots as a necessary evil to achieve change.

This being said, he expressed great satisfaction with the referendum results, before mentioning the regime's aims in opening up. Here he is.

[Begin recording] [Khediri] We have spoken of a common front, which would have practically all factions of Algeria within it, which is a sign, I think, if you read the reform well. I think everything is possible and we can go further.

[Unidentified correspondent] In other words, there will be a sort of multiparty system?

[Khediri] In other words, there will be a type of multiparty system but the conditions must be right. We must prepare for it; this final reform must be prrepared for because it is final. [end recording]

**President Frees October Unrest Detainees**
*LD0311144088 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] According to the spokesman for the Ministry of Justice, who has just contacted us by telephone, all persons arrested during the events of October have been provisionally released.

The measure, decided on by the president for the 34th anniversary of 1 November [1954 revolution] covers 3,357 persons.

## Egypt

**Envoy Predicts Upgrading of Ties With Algeria**
*NC0111113188 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1036 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Nov (MENA)—Ambassador Husayn Ahmad Amin, head of the Egyptian interests section in Algiers, has predicted that Egyptian-Algerian relations may witness a major development soon in the direction of restoring diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Amin said that the two nations are moving toward healing the rift and dispelling the misunderstanding between them.

Ambassador Amin said in an interview published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD that recent remarks by President Husni Mubarak following last month's events in Algeria were instrumental in clearing the atmosphere between the two countries. The remarks, he said, were met with appreciation in Algeria.

The Egyptian official said that he sensed a genuine desire by Algerian officials to mend fences between the two countries. Improved relations between the two countries would serve the interests of the Arabs who need to unify their stands before the convocation of the international conference for Middle East peace.

**Sudanese Minister Comments on Union with Libya**
*NC0211172988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA)—Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi received a message today dealing with bilateral relations from Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

The message was delivered by Taj al-Sirr Salih, Sudanese minister of state for foreign affairs, during his meeting with the prime minister today.

Following the meeting, the Sudanese state minister said that he had discussed with Dr al-Sidqi the preparations for holding a new session of the higher Egyptian-Sudanese joint committee toward the end of this month. The meeting will be chaired by the prime minsiters of the two countries.

The Sudanese state minister commented on reports pertaining to arrangements for establishing a union between Sudan and Libya. He described what happened as an action carried out by delegations from the two countries designed to prepare a bluprint for a famework of joint action.

He added that this blueprint is still subject to debate by the popular, political, and constitutional organs in the two countries.

**AL-AKHBAR on Israeli Election Results**
*JN0311155888 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 1 Nov 88 p 5*

[Editorial: "Israel's Elections and the Danger of Hanging on to Illusions"]

[Text] We do not advocate classifying the Israeli policy and leaders into hawks and doves as others sometimes do to distinguish between those calling for maximum extremism and those who prefer less extremist methods. The fact, clear to everyone with eyes that can see and a mind that can think, is that they are all the same regarding the aims they want to attain.

The only difference between one faction and another might be that of the method of attaining these aims.

We must place this fact before our eyes while following up the news of today's Israeli elections to realize that the main sphere of competition among all participants revolves around the way to exploit Arab fragmentation to achieve the largest possible gains and to impose hegemony on the Arab areas surrounding Israel.

If Yitzhaq Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc, rejects any negotiations with the PLO and refuses to discuss returning the occupied Palestinian territories, Shim'on Peres, who tries to depict himself as a man of peace, announces that he is ready for negotiations to return only the Gaza Strip under conditions which practically and realistically keep it under the Israeli domination.

We do not deny that new circumstances are imposing themselves on this year's elections. These are headed by the Palestinian uprising, which has succeeded in shaking the Israeli citizen's feeling of security and in upsetting some consciences.

Moreover, a trend emerged among the Israeli youth and some officers and soldiers, demanding the right to liberation from the continuous anxiety and fear, and calling for an understanding with the Arabs to ensure a quieter and more peaceful coexistence.

Despite all this, we should not hang on to the illusions which might result from the Israeli elections so that we will not be walking after a false mirage.

## Israeli Elections, Effect on 'Uprising' Viewed

*NC0311165588 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "Basic Facts in Light of the Results of the Israeli Elections"]

[Text] All indications are that Israel is on the threshold of another period of political instability. Public elections in Israel resulted in Likud's victory, with 39 seats, while the Labor Party failed to obtain the necessary majority to form a government on its own, winning only 38 seats. The other parties won the remaining 43 seats.

Upon announcing the results, Shamir began his consultations with the members of other parties, announcing that he rejects the idea of a new coalition with the Labor Party in a national unity government.

At any rate, we will make a quick, objective analysis of the effects of such an internal Israeli matter on the issue which interests us; namely the Palestinian issue. The stands of both the Likud and the Labor Parties on this issue are well known.

The Likud rejects the concept of holding an international Middle East peace conference, and prefers to grant the Palestinians in the occupied territories a limited local rule under the Israeli occupation. The Labor Party, on the other hand, supports the convocation of an international conference, and Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and certain parts of the occupied West Bank.

Weighing the two stands against each other, we will find that the difference between them is of no consequence. Both reject complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and refrain from granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination, though the Labor Party's stand is more flexible and could have accelerated the beginning of the extended painstaking negotiations to settle the issue.

The question is: Can circumstances and variable affect the Likud stand, leading it to change? These circumstances and variables are numerous and concrete. The uprising, which has almost completed a whole year, constitutes a very effective means of pressure on the internal political situation in Israel. Israel has, in fact, failed to suppress the uprising or curb its severity until now, notwithstanding the electoral promises made by Likud leader and Prime Minister Shamir to use all possible methods to curb the uprising.

In essence, the uprising is a popular revolution against the Israeli occupation, which seeks to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Hence, it is a deep-rocted political movement initiated by almost 2 million Palestinians. It is hard to uproot it.

There is near-unanimous agreement that the uprising will not stop or be eliminated unless its underlying causes are removed. By this we mean Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and letting the Palestinians determine their own destiny.

Until then, the uprising will continue to be a factor of instability in the internal situation in Israel.

On the international level, a tendency to settle regional disputes marks the current world situation. It is a general tendency which grows day after day and is gaining the support of the major states, primarily the United States, and the Soviet Union.

As for the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli dispute in general, there is a nearly unanimous desire to hold an international peace conference in which the five permanent members of the UN Security Council take part, in addition to the parties concerned.

It is true that there is not yet a full conception of the nature of this conference, yet there is agreement in principle. Similarly, it is undestood that the convening of such a conference must be based on the international legitimacy which provides for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination.

It will be difficult for any party to contradict this international legitimacy.

These are some of the well-known basic facts, which we state at a time when the Israeli internal political situation has not yet been determined. All we can do is wait for developments.

### 'Too Early To Judge' Election Results

*NC0311221788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov [date as received] (MENA)—The AL-AHRAM newspaper says it is still too early to judge the Israeli election results and their true implications. It urges the Arabs in general, and the Palestinians in particular, to exercise the greatest degree of patience and restraint until all aspects of the picture become clear so that a determination can be made of the extent of Israel's credibility in following the path of peace or whether it will adopt an extreme and hard-line policy.

In an editorial appearing in Friday's edition, the paper adds that the next few days will be a real test of the extent of Israel's faith in peace because peace is not made by the ruling figures at the top but is a choice decided solely by the will of nations.

AL-AHRAM asserts that a unified and firm Arab stance will necessarily develop if it becomes certain that decisionmaking in Israel has become the sole province of the symbols of extremism and the opponents of peace. This, regrettably, would signify the return of the entire region to a state of severe polarization.

It also will be a justification for the reappearance of the symbols of extremism and hard-line positions in the Arab world, who will again resort to making loud noises and keeping in tune with the Israeli harping on the strings of war and conflict.

In conclusion AL-AHRAM states that Israel would do well to confront the uprising with measures that would remove all the causes of the revolution; namely, by restoring to the Palestinians their historical legitimate right to have an independent state alongside the State of Israel.

The paper notes that this should be based on the same international legitimacy by which Israel was established which, the paper adds, is a difficult test for peace.

### Carlucci's 'Bold Stand' on Conference Praised

*NC0411080088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR has praised the recent statements made in Cairo by U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci in which he stressed that Washington agrees to the holding of an international conference for peace in the Middle East as a way to direct negotiations to resolve the conflict in the region.

In its editorial in today's edition, the paper says that these statements are significant and worthy of consideration and attention, particularly as Carlucci is the first U.S. official publicly to assert the links between U.S. interests and the Arab world and the need to respond to the Arabs' legitimate demand for the defense of their territories.

It adds that Carlucci had already voiced these views when he denounced the rejection by Congress of every Arab request for weapons and warned of the consequences of this rejection on U.S. interests.

AL-AKHBAR goes on to say that Carlucci's remarks do not represent his view alone and that his bold stand will encourage other circles that share this view. It adds that Carlucci's stand is given more weight by the fact that he was formerly the national security adviser for the White House.

There is also the possibility that he will continue as defense secretary if Republican candidate George Bush wins the election.

Concluding its editorial, AL-AKHBAR stresses that Washington's approval of the convocation of an international conference and the sharing of this view by its allies in West Europe as well as the Soviet Union and its allies in the eastern bloc will make it imperative for Israel to abandon its oppostion to the international conference.

Otherwise, the paper says, it will remain the sole challenger of the entire international community.

## Libya

### Al-Qadhdhafi on Military Structure, Tactics

*LD0411125888 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2042 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, including question and answer session with participants, at a meeting with the People's Defense Committees; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] The traditional military [words indistinct] ends in Jamahiri society because it is not part of its nature. We have made very important progress in destroying the traditional military establishment so that the armed people can rise to replace it. The past has been an attempt to melt down the military establishment [words indistinct], to pave the way for the trained and armed popular masses.

In general, we have reached a solution regarding this matter and the matter has been decided in relation to it, [phrase as heard]: It is the implementation of compulsory service. There will be armed popular rotation [munawabah sh'abiyah musallahah]—batch by batch—of graduates of compulsory service. A term of 24 months has been decided, as compared to the current 12 months. The period might be shorter in the future to allow armed popular rotation.

Despite the fact that the law specifies 24 months of compulsory service, if we succeed in this program this period might be shortened to half of that, or a quarter, or to the minimum. So a group of people trained and armed will remain under arms for a period and then return home, to be replaced by another group. These groups should be made up of youths who have no family problems. When the period is shortened to the minimum, then there will be no distinction between someone who has a family, earns a salary, etc.

As it stands now, this force has its own command which is totally separate from the new popular forces based on compulsory service. The regular forces which receive a full salary from now on will be called the Jamahiri Guard [Al-Harass al-Jamahiri] and its size will be fixed at several thousand or tens of thousands.

It will remain a permanent Jamahiri Guard on a voluntary basis. Anyone who voluntarily enlists in it will receive a full salary like any other job. The Jamahiri Guard will have a new separate command. The defense regions remain the same.

Then we have the defense zones which we are talking about now. These are made up of people who receive general military training. The people who have no place in the compulsory service are those whose turn has not yet come, such as students, workers, peasants, civil servants, and everyone else. [sentence as heard] The latter are subject to general military training and when their turn for compulsory service comes they will be in an advanced stage of training so that their training does not take so long. But for those whom compulsory or national service does not apply, they are subject to the general military training program in the military defense zones on a continuous basis.

In a war situation all the Jamahiriyah's institutions in the defense zones subject to the general military training program will enter the war alongside the compulsory service troops, who as I said trained batches of the armed people, the people under arms, and alongside the Jamahiri Guard if need be, that is if the scope of the war turns out to be too wide to be covered by the compulsory service troops and the Jamahiri Guard on their own.

The defense zones will become the foundation. Even the compulsory service troops will be attached to the defense zones but they will have no (?sway) in the future when the defense zones are firmly established and when you are capable of commanding them.

The defense zones are under the command of the People's Defense Committees. Now every people's committee is headed by an officer who is given the title of defense commander zone. The People's Defense Committee secretary, like the one standing on my left, will be the assistant secretary to the zone commander. In other words, the zone commander will be the secretary of the Peoples Defense Committee [as heard] and you the secretaries of the People's Defense Committees present here will act as his assistant secretaries.

The defense zones are completely independent from any other command. You have no connection with the so-called General Command, the General Staff, the command in chief, nor any commander. From now on, you are completely independent.

In the Jamahiri Guard, the defense zones, and the compulsory service, the sentry is not allowed to stand with his head bare, wear slippers, nor stand sentry without his water flask of reserve bullets. These are firm new orders, and death is for its application. [sentence as heard] There will be no favoritism nor any of the corruption which used to exist before in the education institutions, which were under general military training. Someone goes around the general military training, and instead of studying in the morning, he studies in the evening. If his leassons are in the evening, then you should follow him in the evening. If he is studying something at night, then you follow him and give him military training at night.

No one escapes general military training. Even if your two arms are severed and you live in a defense zone, then you should train, because this is what we want. We do not want him to run away. We put someone at the coast with a machinegun, and tell him: You have the arms, you should fire this machinegun [words indistinct]. If someone is blind, we put him at a position and put earphones on his ears, and ask him to listen and report. He can say: I heard a conversation between the enemy units and they said this and that. If he can hear and speak, then we have a use for him.

The general military training in the Jamahiri institutions is serious training. The defense zones commanders inspect the people's defense committees and its members, one by one. You are the ones who continuously and directly supervize the general military training. Every people's defense committee in every defense zone distributes its members on the Jamahiri institutions in the defense zone under the command of the People's Defense Committee secretary, who is the defense zone commander, and his assistant secretary, who is the people's defense committee secretary in the region.

If there is a war and we need the students from the secondary schools, colleges, or universities to fight, then we will find them ready for the battle. The one responsible for making them ready and training them, as well as for their battle effectiveness and preparedness, is the people's defense committee. There are firm new laws and permament orders which will apply to each of you if you neglect your duties.

If we inspect a jamahiri institution in you region and find something amiss in it, then you will be responsible for what is wrong, and you will stand before a court to be

tried in the defense zone. No one will mediate for you, and you will have no connection with other courts of people. You are a completely separate section, as the Jamahiri Guard is completely separate and has its own command and as the defense of the armed people is separate from the compulsory service and has a new command.

You are building an armed people who are ready to defend themselves. Your duties include fortification of the coast and training all those who live on the coast to defend his district, training the workers, and training everyone in his factory. You do not (? drag people) from Darna to Zuwarah and say: I have a training camp here. The peasant should receive training in his region and defend his zone. Workers should be trained to defend their factory against a coup against them from within or against an invasion from abroad. Because all of today's possessions belong to the people, they should be trained and armed to defend them. No one should be able to burn them or usurp them from the people, neither from within nor from abroad.

An exploiter might come and take over a factory from the workers and turn them into slaves, if conditions are favorable to him. This should be impossible, because the workers are capable of defending their factory, and even if they are attacked by tanks, they will be able to destroy them and hold on to their production site.

A public agricultural project in which workers are partners, not wage earners—like the factory in which workers are partners, not wage earners—might be taken over by a feudalist at any momemt, any year. The workers should be trained and able—and you ready—to defend this project keep it in their hands to remain partners in it. All these ambitions should be shattered on the rock of the armed people's resistance.

If Graziani, Badoli, or Niani comes again and tries to take the Al-Marj farms, he will find all the people armed and will be unable to take them. Even if he brought with him an agent like Al-Sanusi and told them to hand him the farms and the weapons held by the people, the people will listen to no one. They will listen to themselves. They tried in the past and listened to this and that person only to be driven to Italy like sheep and placed at the Al-'Uqaylah, Al-Maqrun, and Saluq mass detention centers. The people placed their affairs in the hands of [King] Idris, and he handed Libya over to the Americans, the English, and Italians.

We are still fighting the Americans, because we expelled them from their positions in Libya. They were indignant and considered that the revolution caused them a loss; they are taking their revenge for it. Even now we are still paying in souls for this treason. The Americans consider their positions an acquired right.

One day Libya was handed over to them and they possessed 2000 kilometers along the Mediterranean, a strategic site which even if they were to fight for a hundred years they would not be able to acquire. They acquired it, however, with a stroke of the pen off Al-Sanusi and his ministers and the former Libyan representatives, ambassadors, and all the previous Libyan rulers—one monkey after another. They all approved handing over of this 2000-km long coast to the United States and its allies.

Then we came with the revolution and beat the United States and NATO out of this strategic position. They considered it a loss, as though they had lost WWII. To one who has 2000 km along the Mediterranean and 1 day loses them as a result of the revolution, why should he not feel indignant at the one who caused him this loss? Since we caused the United States this great strategic loss, it is still indignant, even now it wants to return. It still talks about the Whelus base and returning to it.

This has been its dream since 1800, since the 18th [as heard] century. The U.S. Navy's rallying song refers to the shores of Tripoli and how it dreams of controlling it and seeing the U.S. flag flutter on the shores of Tripoli. Until, now the rallying song of the U.S. Navy says that the U.S. glory should extend to the shores of Tripoli. And indeed the U.S. achieved this dream in the 50's; this rallying song became true and this song was sung on Libyan soil.

The Americans said: Here is our dream from the 18th century being realized in 1954. And they took Libya from one extreme to another. We came with the revolution and told them this dream would not last. They were angry and said: We must kill those who caused our loss. And they are still determined to return to these shores and take up this strategic position. This is because the Libyans handed themselves over to a traitor. We must train the people so that it learns lessons and benefits from the past and this black history to defend itself.

We will teach the people not to rely on any bey, pasha, sultan, or anyone coming out with his rifle. We have the defense zones, an armed and organized people, people's congresses, and people's committees. We are not willing to always remain the cattle market for the powerful of this world. Every century, they come to take a few thousand people from us and they bury them abroad; they come to destroy our land and fill it with mines as if there should be no land for other peoples. [sentence indistinct]

Try to plant a small mine in Italy, and you will be called a terrorist and a saboteur. And yet they planted thousands of mines in our land—an innocent people. What did the Libyans do to the Italians? Was there anything between us? Did we attack them? Did we insult them? Did we throw stones at them with catapults? There was nothing of the sort. We did not know them. Our parents do not even know where Italy is.

The Europeans agreed among themselves to divide the world. Our unfortunate people fell into the hands of the Italian savages and barbarians. They mistreated our people and said that this was our lot. The French took Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco; the English took Egypt, Sudan, and Iraq; and the Italians took Libya, Somalia, and Eritrea. There was an agreement between them since the 19th century and they signed a number of accords: the cordial entente and the tripartite and bilateral alliance. One would stretch its hand in this region and another would overlook what the other state was doing in exchange for this or that.

They say: You take Egypt in exchange for Libya; you take Libya in exchange for Tunisia; and you take Tunisia in exchange for Eritrea, etc. We were not aware of these divisions. For all we know they might still be dividing up the world; there are so many meetings between the superpowers. I do not know what they have divided up and what they have done.

In the end, we can only rely on our rifles. We do not want to invade anyone, nor do we want to declare war or anything of the sort. But we do not want to be eliminated like sheep again. After trying us, they would fight us for several days, and afterwards they would reconsider and say to themselves that it is difficult and that it is not as is used to be in the past. This is what I want now, but I do not want you to cross the sea, the desert, or go right or left. Those who would like to take us like sheep will find us (?ready) and armed.

They will realize that we are not sheep and they will find it difficult to take or even settle in our land. This is all we want. Consequently we will train the schools, the factories, the shops, the farms, and all the people so that they will be able to live in security and safety. We do not train them for war, but for peace. Those who want to live in safety and tranquility with their children and who do not want anybody to take them as livestock should train, and they will be strong so that the others fear them and avoid them.

Even if the world is divided up; those dividing it will say: Libya has an armed people, so let us pass it. Whenever one of them says to the other: take Libya; he will say: no, give me another country which has an army which I can defeat, a people who surrenders, and a country with a ruler with whom I can reach an agreement and to whom I can give money to betray his country. In fact when you say ruler, it means that he is open to bribery and treason. A ruler is what? It is someone who rules, in other words, one who is greedy. He who rules is greedy.

Even if they divide the world up and one of them says: Take Libya; everyone will say: No, I am not interested; give me a country which has a ruler with whom I may bribe to betray his country, because the ruler is greedy. When you say ruler, it means a greedy person, because had he not been greedy he would not have ruled. As long as he rules he is greedy, and the greedy person has his price. He might be patriotic the 1st day, and if you give him a bit more he might be patriotic on the 3d day, and eventually he will betray. If he is greedy, which way will the scales tilt? Toward the money or his patriotism? And the ruler fears for his life. Even he is afraid, and because he is afraid he may concede other things.

They will say: Give me a country which has a ruler and that should be alright; I do not want a country which rules itself. How many people do we have to bribe or scare? There are congresses and committees everwhere. Give me a people who are not trained in the use of weapons, do not give me a people who are armed, trained, and have defense zones.

From now on, if they are trying to divide the world anew between them to influence spheres, then everyone should be afraid of Libya. If one is told: You have Libya in your share; he would say: No. In 1904, when it divided the world, Italy did not say: I do not want Libya. It said: I want Libya, Tunisia, Somalia, and Eritrea. [passage omitted]

We do not want war with anyone. We do not want to cross our borders, and we do not want to destroy peace. We want to consolidate peace by not being weak so that they do not have ambitions about us again. It is unacceptable that they carry us like sheep to Italy and the United States or any other country again. This cannot be achieved except through arming the people and giving the defense zones good training. If you want them to carry you off again to Italy, alright then, run away from the training. If you want any silly regime to have ambitions about you, then if you are like this, then they will. [passage omitted]

The defense zones are the base, because all the masses are there and all the Jamahiri institutions are there. These are the ones you will train well and in a way which differs from the previous ways. You know the training: Stand in the yard for 4 hours so that you strengthen your muscles. Someone might say: Sir, I have a headache, or something. I do not care, let him die. He should not come; it is not necessary. We know that this is for the healthy, and perhaps there is someone who really cannot stand in the sun even for 10 minutes. You should understand that; refer him. We are training hundreds of thousands, and we have a few thousand dropouts. So what? This is reasonable, expected, and correct.

I do not want someone to come and say: The general military training in the schools has affected the results. It should not affect the results; it should not affect it. The training should be logical and serious, and it should raise the morale by creating a new style. It should be logical and practical and should not allow laziness and complacency. It should not give a chance for a impolite, complacent, and traitorous; it should raise the morale and should not harm those who are good.

Naturally there are some dropouts who want everything to fail. We should not imitate them. However, there are serious respectable people. We should look at them. We should devise training program for them to raise their morale, not to harm them. Do not drag a farmer away from his farm to train in a far away place. Do not train him in an unsuitable classroom. Do not drag a worker away from his factory to another place, or drag someone away. [sentence incomplete as heard]

These are people who are serious but have no one. Some of these people are tired, some are sick, and some of them are alone and have no one living with them in their farms or houses. There are technicians, some of whose jobs require them to be at a specific hour in a specific place or station. You are with people of every class and profession. Employees have jobs and work everywhere: one in computers, one in electronics, and one in radio. [passage omitted]

All these things should be taken into consideration. You deal with farmers who have periods for plowing, harvesting, gathering fruit, planting seeds, and combatting pests. You should know when to train them and when to be hard on them. You should go to them and should not refuse good excuses. No, you should come tomorrow. The employee should come tomorrow; the worker should come tomorrow; the farmer should come tomorrow; and the woman should come tomorrow. No, their circumstances are different. Tomorrow the farmer has fruit to gather. He is different from the employee in the office. The employee might be able to come tomorrow, but the farmer might not be able to come tomorrow. Perhaps he can come in 2 days. [passage omitted]

You are the ones who supply people for compulsory service, people ready to take up arms. You train youths who have not graduated from college and are not due for compulsory service yet: you train the student who fails, or drops out or reaches the age specified by law and ratified by the people's congresses. Once he is ready then you present him to do his compulsory service. He should not need time. You should have taught him discipline, battlefront work, and basic training.

You are the ones who fortify the coast and create the popular force outside the compulsory service which defends the coast. You are the ones who defend the cities, the oases, and villages; who defend the agricultural projects and factories and all popular institutions. this is through training the masses in the towns, oases, villages, and in other popular institutions, services, factories, and projects.

The defense zones are fundamental for the armed people and for the people who are able to defend themselves everywhere. I do not want the original disorder and the negative points of the past to recur in the defense zones. As I said, take the people's circumstances into account. You know there is a time for sternness and severity, but there is a time for forgiveness too. There are those who deserve forgiveness. People are severe with them at a time when they should forgive them. There are those who deserve severity and forgiving them would be harmful. There are those who are unnecessarily harmed by severity.

You are the ones who are responsible for the success of a student in his studies. You should not be the ones who hamper him and cause a low rate of success and poor learning just because the training. [sentence incomplete as heard] In effect, there is disorder [word indistinct], and people turn up to be trained and find no one to train them. [You tell them to] come on such day [and then you tell them] no it was postponed, [despite the fact that] everything was scheduled and agreed. Schools knew about it, colleges knew about it, and everybody knew about it, the official, the professional, the employed. People are good when you know how to deal with them and are bad when you drive them to the wrong path. Try to avoid driving people the wrong way so that they do not face you with evil. This is your homeland and your people and you know the aim and the purpose lying behind this.

These military men on my right have been exposed to danger. They were in the death caravans and they are still [words indistinct], underground, on the ground, they have fought. I do not think that one could accuse them of being negligent, uninterested, or fascist. This is not logical, because they have spent their entire lives for this people and this land. Now, an opportunity has arisen to train this people to safeguard this land. This is a good thing for the military men. They were in charge of everything, before the revolution and after the revolution. Before, there was a different suit and now this suit; either we all put it on, or we all take it off. What matters is that we get trained in whatever suit and fight in whatever suit.

As soon as activity starts, it goes through the defense regions, thanks to the efforts and determination of all the people's committee members. This is a new historic and pioneering experiment. It did not exist before. Had it existed before, the Italians would not have occupied our land. We would have probably had a population of 10 million or so; we would have been developed; we would have had Arab unity; and (?our hopes) would have been different had the Italians not come to our country and had colonialism not come to us, grieved and mistreated us. At least we would not have felt the affront and bitterness due to the fact that our wives, our sisters, our kin, our grandmothers, and our aunts were deported to Italy, where they died at the age of 20 or 30. Children were born in Italy and died in Italy. Our tombs will crack because of this after our death. We do not want another tragedy like this to happen again.

All the world is watching you. Do not listen to their nonsense, self-importance, and haughtiness. I swear that they listen to every word in Libya and copy it. For example, Reagan said to the United Nations that wars

are not waged by people, but by governments. People do not hate each other; he wondered when do the people control the governments? These are the very words I said. Whatever the haughtiness of this superpower, to hell with it.

Christ, who taught them the ideas, culture, and so on, and made them all become Christians, did not own missiles, atomic bombs, or the veto right at the Security Council. He was a shepherd in Palestine.

Muhammad was a shepherd. He said: All the prophets sent by God were shepherds, and I am a shepherd in Jiyad—if I got this saying right. That is it, he was a shepherd in the Jiyad mountain. A quarter of the world is following him now, and the West is angry now at Islam and Muhammad. Why did Muhammad appear? Well the West, with its missiles, churches, industry, and fleets is daily preparing plans on how to defeat Muhammad. Who is Muhammad? He was shepherd in the Arab Peninsula, he brought a religion, he created problems for the West; he built Mecca; he conquered Spain and the Mediterranean.

The West launched Crusaders against him, against the Muhammadans—they do not even say Muslims. For us he is Muhammad. Nowadays, the West is afraid of Muhammad. It embarked on the crusaders because of Muhammad. Nobody questioned who Muhammad was. He was neither an emperor, nor president of the United States or the Soviet Union. He was a shepherd. But his prophethood and his message saved mankind. He told mankind that God's religion is Islam, and that is that. He who follows another religion is not a believer. He ridiculed their religion, and said that you should all become Muhammadan, Muhammad is the last prophet to come to this earth.

If anyone desires a religion other than Islam, never will it be accepted of him. [Koranic verse] They said that our religion is not accepted anymore. islam ridiculed their thoughts. Millions of people recognized this call. The United States, which has missiles, fleets, and thousands of nuclear bombs, is wary of us here. The proof of this was witnessed by you, in that the United States used the most sophisticated weapons to destroy our houses. This means if Muhamad were sitting here, they would have used the F-111 aircraft to hit him. However, Muhammad is not alive anymore. I am certain that if Muhammad were still alive, this campaign would have been directed toward him, destroyed him, and killed him.

[Words indistinct] they used the most sophisticated arms to bomb our houses; they used all their missiles and bombs. They called on the world to isolate Libya. See how afraid, worried, and shaken the United States is. What have we done? Do we have missiles that can reach the United States? Have we manufactured nuclear bombs? There are two words which could change the whole world. All the prophet had was books and the Koran. Jesus had books. He died at the age of 32. Therefore, they are influenced by us.

A few days ago during my interview with a U.S. TV network, they asked me about the two U.S. presidential candidates. I told them that this Dukakis was doing all right in the beginning, but then he dropped liberalism and started to court this stupid and insane tendency. Liberalism for them means how the poor can achieve their freedom. In addressing the proleteriat, the middle class, and minorities he talked about arms. He told them: His popularity declined and he found himself lagging behind in the opinion polls.

During the interview, I told them this man has lost because he went back [on his pledges] and joined Reagan's insane tendency. He has begun to talk about arms instead of campaigning for the poor and social security. Three days after this interview, he stated that he will not go back on his program and that he still stands by. [sentence incomplete as heard] He realized that he had in fact made a mistake. He is using a train and is accompanied by his wife. I do not know whether you have seen it or not, I do not think you have. He has visited towns and been welcomed by the people. He conducted his campaign from a train [words indistinct].

This new book about new thinking which is called "Perestroyka" by Gorbachev is entirely adapted from the Green Book. It deals with the people's authority. There should be partners not wage earners; people should govern themselves; everybody should be responsible and take part in decisionmaking; nobody should rely on anybody; nobody should rely on a government or leader or president. What does this mean? Maybe they do not say that this is adapted from the Green Book and that this kind of thinking emanates from Libya because they see Libya as a small country. So and so is not an emperor or he has no veto right at the United Nations Security Council, so how can we say that we copied him?

However, they are influenced by every word that is mentioned here. As you can see, this meeting, these defense committees and defense zones are a serious phenomenon in history. I have used the above examples to stress the importance of our position. Do not think that this meeting is just a simple, very modest mere meeting. On the contrary, the influence of this meeting has serious consequences for Libya and the whole world. The world is following it. It is a new phenomenon; I do not want it to fail. You should know your value with regard the world. You are teachers; you are teaching the world. You are not training the world how to use arms.

You should show the world how people can defend themselves, how they can rely on themselves. All previous attempts have been proven wrong and failed; people suffered because they relied on limited and regime-based armies; they relied on leaders and presidents because they allowed others to decide on their behalf.

The people are not ready to be defeated once again and they do not wish to repeat unsuccessful experiences once again. The right path is the one we are taking now and the entire world will follow this path. We are extremely self- confident that this path is historic and that it is the result of the sterile dialectic relations existing in the world now. Anyone who does not follow us today will do so tomorrow; we are sure of that. But since this is the situation we are in, we must set a good example and we must know what we are worth before the world.

I told you that despite their huge power and so on they lack culture and ideas. They hear the words we are saying here and they give them their own coloring. Then they claim as their own and adopt them.

Is there anybody here who wants to say something on the matter?

[Unidentified speaker] I have a question regarding the training of the Arab brethren and (?the pan-Arabs) inside the Jamahiriyah. There are some pan-Arab revolutions which have urged us to take care of training. Also, we would like clarification with regard to the programe of the Arab brethren and...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] The rights and duties which apply to the Libyans apply also to all those who are in Libya, particularly the Arabs, and the compulsory service applies even to their children; they cannot just have rights without duties. They must carry out their duties in total freedom. Those who do not want rights nor duties are free to do so. But those who have rights must carry out their duties.

[Unidentified speaker] [Passage indistinct] the membership in the people's committee now. There are members who were appointed as members of the Municipal People's Committee. Now the situation has changed, the secretary has become the commander of the military zone...

[Al-Qadhdhafi, interrupting] I understand, and we will examine the matter later. What I am interested in, regardless of your presence and membership in the Municipal People's Committee, are the People's Defense Committees; every one of them should carry out this duty separately and individually. As for your relation with the Municipal People's Committee and who should attend its meetings, the answer will come later. It is a pertinent question, but I do not have any answer for it now.

[Unidentified speaker] Brother leader, with regard to the world's understanding of the new ideas you put forward, and from what we know of some of the Arab brethren with whom we live, it seems that a lot of them can understand the humanitarian theory you are putting forward, but unfortunately I believe that the only people who are incapable of understanding you are us Arab Libyans.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No one is a prophet in his own country.

[Unidentified speaker] The problem is that some of the new ideas you are putting forward are understood and comprehended by the masses of the world on the whole because these masses have suffered a lot and have paid a high price. We Libyans have not paid any price. I am talking in general and as a Libyan. Even concerning the new idea of the defense zone, I fear that the multiplicity of channels—and this is one of the problems concerning the enlisting of people into the army, either from the educational institutions or from other quarters—might lead to its failure or weakening.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There is no multiplicity of channels anymore. There is only one channel and one side, the Jamahiri guard which is the regular force existing now and which is a volunteer force. The Jamahiri Guard has no relation whatsoever with the defense zone. It will be outside the confines of the defense zone and will have its own command.

Those to whom the compulsory service applies will be outside the defense zone and will have their own command and will remain conscripted until they have completed their service. The defense zones are not linked with anyone whatsoever.

[Unidentified speaker] Brother leader, you have proposed that general training be given to municipal workers. What will be the fate of the previous measure regarding militias, training, and army recruitment. General training has been continuing since 1975, then local defense, then army recruitment—this is still taking place. The question is: Should there be a reorganization or new training?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] There should be new training, reorganization, independence of defensive regions, the establishment of new defensive regions. Previously, there used to be what was called [word indistinct] Jamahiri, national service, the other guard, deterrence, security militias. These were all intertwined. At the same time they fell under different areas; some were controlled by educational institutions, some were controlled by other worker institutions, farmers' institutions. The matter has now been settled. The decision has been made. Defensive regions are separate. The organizational forces outside defensive regions cannot be called (?Jamahiri Guards) and national service does not fall within the scope of defensive regions either.

Does anybody have any further questions? No, very well.

## Morocco

### Angolan President Received by King Hassan

*LD0411004488 Rabat MAP in English 1225 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] Fes, Nov 2 (MAP)—King Hassan II conferred here Tuesday evening with President of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos who arrived earlier in the day for a visit to Morocco at the head of a large delegation.

The meeting held in the presence of Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed and Prince Moulay Rachid was attended on the Moroccan side by Prime Minister Azzeddine Laraki, speaker of the House of Representatives Ahmed Osman, the adviser to the King Ahmed Reda Guedira, the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Abdellatif Filali, the Minister of the Interior and Information Driss Basri and Colonel-Major Abdelhak Kadiri.

On the Angolan side, the meeting was attended by the Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the Minister of Transport and Communications Carlos Fernandes, a member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA-PT), in addition to delegates from the departments of defense, industry, agriculture, and the ambassador of Angola to Rabat.

King Hassan II later on hosted a dinner banquet in honor of President Dos Santos and his accompanying party.

Relations between Morocco and Angola started before the liberation of Angola in 1975. And as put by the late Angolan president Agostinho Neto himself "Morocco was the first country to extend moral and material assistance to Angola to perfect its independence. Morocco has efficiently contributed to training Angolan soldiers and dispatched to Angola 20 tons of ammunitions despite the two countries' different ideologies".

Morocco recognized the new state of Angola in February 1976.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries, severed for a nine year period, were restored in 1985 and were marked henceforth by a new dynamic that resulted in an intense exchange of visits and the conclusion of several cooperation accords.

## Further on Visit

*MB0211174488 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[From the 'Focus on Africa' program]

[Text] While the future of Namibia and the conflict in Angola remain very much in the melting pot, Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has been jetting around the world having talks in high places from Moscow to Dar es Salaam.

He is now in Morocco, and last night he had talks with King Hassan, who has been playing a discreet role in the diplomatic developments in southern Africa. From Rabat, Stephen Hughes telexed this report:

Officials gave no indication of the topics discussed at the talks in the Royal Palace in the central Moroccan city of Fez, where dos Santos arrived for a 48-hour working visit.

Diplomats said the main topic was probably the question of Moroccan support for UNITA rebels led by Jonas Savimbi, who have been trying to overthrow the Luanda government.

According to Western military attaches in Rabat, UNITA forces, including paratroops and artillery men, have been trained in the past at Moroccan military bases.

It is understood Morocco's support for the rebels is being reviewed as part of a deal related to settlement of the civil war in Angola and the question of Namibia's independence.

The two interconnected problems have been the main topics discussed during the Angolan president's recent tour, which has taken him to Moscow, Prague, Delhi, Beijing, North Korea, and Tanzania.

A senior East European diplomat in Rabat said King Hassan was playing a behind-the-scenes role in negotiations for a settlement.

The Moroccan monarch received Jonas Savimbi in July, and that month he conferred with Chester Crocker, President Reagan's special envoy to Africa, who has been acting as broker for a settlement.

The East European diplomat said a settlement would depend in part on an end to South African and Moroccan support for UNITA rebels in Angola, in return to which Cuban troops would be withdrawn from Angola.

President Dos Santos apparently referred to this question when he said that at least two aspects of the timetable for a Cuban withdrawal need to be hammered out, in a statement carried by the Angolan news agency, ANGOP.

## Angolan President Departs 3 Nov

*LD0411053188 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Fes, Nov 3. (MAP)—President Jose Eduardo dos Santos Wednesday wound up a visit to Morocco during which he held talks with King Hassan II.

In a statement to MAP before leaving the Fes-Le Sais airport, President dos Santos said his talks with the Moroccan sovereign were "very fruitful".

"We have discussed the problem of peace in southern Africa, peace and independence for Namibia and peace for Angola", he said, adding "we are very satisfied with these talks that would continue regularly".

The Angolan president had arrived in Morocco on Tuesday.

### UAE President Arrives in Rabat 3 Nov

*JN0411075688 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2145 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Rabat, 3 Nov (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, arrived in Rabat tonight on a visit to Morocco. His highness was received on arrival by Moroccan Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki and a number of senior Moroccan officials.

## Tunisia

### President Briefed on Palestinian 'Uprising'

*LD3111145988 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali conferred this morning with Mr Hakam Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunisia; Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche attended.

Mr Bal'awi made a statement in which he said: I was honoured to meet the president. I informed him about the latest Palestianian development and moves and also the latest development of the brave uprising, which continues its defiance of the Israeli occupation. [passage omitted].

### Ben Ali Announces Interior Minister, Adviser

*LD0211113188 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Text] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali has decided to appoint Minister of State Mr Habib Ammar as special advisor to the president of the Republic and Mr Chedli Neffati as interior minister.

This was announced by Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche after his meeting with President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali this morning at the Republican Palace in Carthage.

### Libya's Al-Humaydi Meets With Prime Minister

*LD0211191488 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Text] This evening, Hedi Baccouche [prime minister] received Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi [member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council] at the Palace of the Republic in the Casbah, in the presence of Foreign Minister Abdelhamid Escheikh and Interior Minister Chedli Neffati.

Following the meeting, Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi pointed out his audience with the prime minister centered on issues of mutual concern, especially those related to unitary work at the Arab Maghreb level, as well as bilateral relations.

The audience was also attended by 'Abd al 'Ati al-Ubaydi, the Libyan high commissioner in India.

### Talks with Ben Ali

*LD0211215488 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Excerpt] Brother Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi met this morning, Wednesday, in Tunis with President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic. The meeting was attended by Brother Hedi Baccouche, the prime minister.

Following the meeting, Brother al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi made a statement to the information media in Tunisia, in which he said:

I was glad to meet with the militant President Brother Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the hero and instigator of the glorious 7 November, and I handed him a message from his brother, the leader of revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

This meeting was an opportunity for us to discuss many issues of common concern, especially the unionist steps in the Maghreb arena resulting from the second meeting of the Maghreb higher commission in Rabat on 27 and 28 October.

It was also an opportunity to discuss the excellent relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and Tunisia for the benefit of the one Arab people in the two countries. [passage omitted]

## Intra-Gulf Affairs

### Iran Backs Plans To Fight Persian Gulf Pollution

*LD0211203788 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov. 2, IRNA—The Islamic Republic is ready to cooperate with other Persian Gulf states to clear regional waters of pollution, announced Iran's representative to the Regional Organization for Protection of the Marine Envoronment (ROPME).

Persian Gulf states should solve their problems themselves without outside interference, Mohammad 'Ali Abduli [name as received] told the 3rd emergency meet of the 8-member ROPME Tuesday.

Abduli, deputy chairman of Iran's Environment Protection Organization, voiced support for the Kuwaiti proposal and said the Islamic Republic was optimistic of the plan's success.

Kuwait's proposal calls for the formation of an experts committee to study plans for clearing regional and international waters of floating debris from ships sunk during the Iraqi imposed war and also to carry out a detailed inspection of the effects of pollution on marine life.

Iran and other Persian Gulf states will counter foreign vessels' dumping of chemical refuse in the Persian Gulf waters, said Abduli.

On the dredging of the Arvand River he said the issue rests with the ongoing Geneva peace talks and should be done within the framework of the U.N. chief's plan and the 1975 Iran-Iraq accord.

The ROPME session opened Monday and ended on Tuesday.

## PDRY

### Al-'Attas Returns From Visit to Oman, Comments

*EA0311140688 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, and his delegation returned home this evening after a 4-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

During the visit he held talks with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of the Sultanate of Oman, on relations between the two fraternal countries and the importance of developing them. The talks also touched on the Arab and international situation and issues of common interest [passage omitted].

Upon his return, Brother al-'Attas made the following statement:

Our official visit to the Sultanate of Oman was successful and fruitful. It enabled us to meet our brother, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, and discuss and review methods of developing relations between our two countries and other issues of interest to our region and the Arab peoples within the framework of strengthening Arab solidarity, in light of the decisions of the Amman and Algiers Summits, to confront the challenges facing the Arabs.

There was also a review of the current international situation and the stands of our two countries toward them.

The visit also enabled us to become acquainted with the aspects of life and developments in the Sultanate. We also briefed our Omani brothers on the achievements which our people are in the process of realizing.

We can confirm our talks were positive as they were pervaded by an atmosphere full of the spirit of brotherhood. The outcome of our visit represents a new phase of cooperation and understanding, which will serve the interests of our two peoples and the peoples of the region and their security and stability.

While we feel extremely satisfied with the results, we are confident that the future will witness further aspects of bilateral cooperation in light of the cooperation agreement signed between our two fraternal countries. [passage omitted]

Prior to his departure, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a press statement. He said:

I am happy, as is my delegation, as we conclude our visit to the fraternal Sultanate of Oman to express our deep gratitude to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the rest of the officials of the Sultanate, and the fraternal Omani people for their generous hospitality and the welcome accorded to us during our visit, as well as the fraternal sentiments with which we were received, which expressed the spirit of fraternity and friendship that links the Yemeni and Omani peoples.

Our visit to the Sultanate gave us the opportunity to discuss the future of relations between our two countries and the importance of developing them with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and the current Arabic and international situation.

We familiarized ourselves with aspects of developments being witnessed by the Sultanate of Oman under the leadership and care of our brother, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

We were happy about the progress achieved in different fields for the good, happiness, and prosperity of man in this fraternal country. [passage omitted]

## Saudi Arabia

### Foreign Minister Interviewed on Regional Problems

*LD0411005488 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 2 Nov (SPA)—Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has reaffirmed that the Kingdom's policy and fixed path are based on the fact that relations between all the Islamic states should be normal.

His royal highness was replying to a question at a meeting with the press after the conclusion of the 10th extraordinary session of the GCC Ministerial Council today in Riyadh.

The question was whether the halting of the media campaign by the Kingdom against Iran means there are prospects for the possible restoration of relations betwen the two Muslim countries.

His royal highness the foreign minister said: The best that can be said in this regard is what the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, said at the first confere1nce of Islamic information ministers or at Umm al-Qura University.

His royal highness added: The custodian of the two holy mosques pointed out the Kingdom's policy in a manner that requires no interpretation—the Kingdom's desire for its relations to always be at the best of levels with all the Islamic states. Naturally the two sides should reciprocate goodwill and if there is goodwill I do not rule that out.

In reply to a question about the attitude of the GCC member-states to the call by the Iranian foreign minister to establish a regional system to realize peace, his royal highness the foreign minister replied:

The first step in the realizaiton of security and stability in the region is the ending of the Iraq-Iran war on which negotiations are currently taking place in Geneva.

If this step is taken—the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 589 with all its clauses—then this will constitute the basis of security and stability in our region.

He pointed out that the subject of security and stability was and still is the fundamental basis which the GCC adopts in its contacts and action and that the GCC with all its member-states welcomes any effort that aims at establishing security and stability.

His royal highness pointed out that as a matter of priority the GCC reaffirms the need to implement Resolution 589 and said the council has stressed this again in its final statement which was issued today.

The council also reaffirmed the continuation of its support for the efforts of the UN secretary general to realize peace and security in the region.

In reply to a question, his royal highness the foreign minister said the GCC has welcomed the forthcoming session of the Palestine National Council and hopes this session will realize the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal reaffirmed that the council's attitude is one of a permanent supporter and helper to the Palestinian brothers in all their aspirations and added the council will continue with this policy. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question whether Iran is serious in its efforts to realize peace with Iraq, his royal highness said:

No doubt, and we hope it will be serious in realizing this aim because Iran has a fundamental and important role in bolstering security and stability in the region.

## United Arab Emirates

### President Departs on Visit to Morocco 3 Nov

*JN0311110688 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan with God's protectional guidance this morning at 1145 left the country for Rabat on a visit to the fraternal Moroccan Kingdom during which he will meet with his brother the Moroccan monarch, His Majesty King Hasan II.

This comes within the framework of continuous consultations and coordination between the two leaders. [passage ommitted]

His highness the head of state is accompanied by His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid, director of the Public Works Department; His Excellency Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the President's Office; His Excellency Hamid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'allah, planning minister; His Excellency Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources; His Excellency Khalifah al-Rumi, minister of labor and social affairs; and [words indistinct] al-Rumaythi, head of the Presidency Office.

## Yemen Arab Republic

### Syria's Al-Shar' Arrives With Al-Asad Message

*JN0311141888 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Brother Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Sanaa this afternoon on a visit to our country during which he will convey a message to Brother

Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a statement to SABA' news agency following his arrival, the Syrian minister expressed happiness at visiting our country. He said the message deals with the Arab situation and developments in the Lebanese arena. The message also deals with bilateral relations and means to promote them in all fields.

He was received by Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and Standing Committee member; a representative for the Presidency protocol; and Syrian Charge d'Affaires Brother Ahmad Walid Rajab.

**Received by Salih**

*JN0411073788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Sanaa—YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' yesterday evening in the presence of Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Muhammad Walid Rajab, Syrian charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

During the meeting, Al-Shar' conveyed to the YAR president a message from President Hafiz al-Asad on the fraternal relations between Syria and the YAR as well as the Arab situation and current developments in Lebanon.

### King Husayn Leaves After Talks With Saddam

*JN0311172888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA)—Jordan's monarch, His Majesty King Husayn, left Baghdad this evening at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Iraq. His majesty was accorded an official sendoff led by President Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

This morning, President Saddam Husayn and his brother His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan held official talks on important aspects of Arab politics and all that will serve the Arabs and improve their situation whether on the level of construction and progress or on other levels. [passage omitted]

## Further on Peace Talks With Iran in Geneva

### Experts Meeting Postponed

*JN0311160288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1535 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, 3 Oct (INA)—It was announced at the UN European headquarters a short while ago that the first meeting between Iraq and Iran on the level of experts has been postponed until 1630, Geneva time.

The meeting was scheduled to take place at 1500. The UN spokesman did not give a reason for the postponement.

However he noted that the delay is because of procedural issues or the two sides' desire to fix a new time.

The UN spokesman denied the possibility of postponing the scheduled meeting between Perez de Cuellar and the foreign ministers of Iraq and Iran. He said that it is still early for holding the meetings.

### Experts First Session Begins

*JN0311180388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, 3 Nov (INA)—The first session of direct talks between Iraq and Iran on the level of experts began at the Palais des Nations in Geneva this evening under the supervision of Jan Domingo Bico [name as received], chief of the UN Secretary General's Executive Office.

The Iraqi side to the negotiations is led by 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent representative at the United Nations and the number two man in the Iraqi delegation, while the Iranian side is led by Cyrus Nasri [name as received], who is also the number two man in the Iranian delegation.

The session was held at 1650, 20 minutes after the scheduled time that was changed this afternoon.

The Iraqi and Iranian delegations arrived at almost the same time. However, the Protocol Directorate at the Palais des Nations arranged the entrance of the Iraqi delegation from Entrance No 4 and the Iranian delegation from Entrance No 6.

### Experts Session Ends

*JN0311211188 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2036 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, 3 Nov (INA)—The first session of direct talks between Iraq and Iran on the level of experts ended at 1930 hours, Geneva local time. The talks lasted 2 hours and 40 minutes.

In a statement to journalists, Jan Domingo Bico [name as received], the chief of the UN Secretary General's Executive Office, who chaired the experts session said that today's session is the first on the technical level between the two sides.

The two delegations participated in the session in the same room. This is considered a positive development, he added. The UN official said that we are discussing the ways to implement Security Council Resolution No. 598.

Jan Eliasson, the representative of the UN secretary general in the talks, said that Perez de Cuellar will meet with Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati 1000 tomorrow, and then he will meet with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister at 1100 hours.

Eliasson informed the journalists here that there is an intention to hold a session [words indistinct].

Eliasson added: We believe it is useful to hold direct meeting between the two delegations and that holding a session [word indistinct] is a positive factor.

He said: It is a continuous process. We today discussed in detail important issues. This is a development in the discussion of the details.

### 'Excellent Progress' Reported

*JN0411113988 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1058 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, 4 Nov (INA)—UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has stated that the negotiations held yesterday, Thursday, between the Iraqi and Iranian delegations on the level of experts achieved excellent progress.

In a statement to journalists here this morning, he said the two sides "achieved excellent work, particularly concerning the clarification of some points. Both parties are very pleased with the results they attained."

Replying to a question on the so-called secretary general's plan, Perez de Cuellar avoided the word "plan."

He said the experts yesterday discussed four points, but he declined to specify them. There are no substantial problems regarding these four points, he added.

Perez de Cuellar added he will meet separately today with the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers. "I hope there will be a joint meeting on the level of ministers at 1630 today," he said.

Asked when he would return to UN Headquarters, the UN secretary general said: I must be in New York on Monday.

### Foreign Ministers Meet UN Head

*JN0411121388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, 4 Nov (INA)—UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar met separately with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati at the Palace of Nations in Geneva today.

Informed sources here believe the two meetings may pave the way for a joint session on the ministerial level later today.

Perez de Cuellar first met with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati at 1000 today. The meeting lasted 1 full hour.

At 1100, Tariq 'Aziz arrived at the Palace of Nations to meet with Perez de Cuellar. 'Aziz entered gate No 6 at the moment when Velayati was leaving the building through gate No 4.

This is the second separate meeting that the UN secretary general has held with the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers since the third round of negotiatins, which began last Monday.

On that day, the first meeting was held. There was also another brief meeting prior to the first ministerial meeting held last Tuesday. It was not a working meeting.

### Agreement on Export Credit Reached With U.S.

*JN0311170288 Baghdad INA in English 1650 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Baghdad, Nov. 3, INA—Talks between Iraq and the United States were concluded today at the Trade Ministry.

The two sides talks culminated into an agreement that the United States will grant credit facilities to finance its exports to Iraq during next year which will cover agricultural commodities, essential and food materialis and semi-products of agricultural type.

The credit facilities valued one billion and 55 million dollars liable to be increased in the year of their effectiveness.

The Iraqi side to the talks which started last Sunday was led by director general of the External Economic Relations Department at the Trade Ministry while the American side was led by sales director general at the Agriculture Department.

### Soviet Official on Trade Exchange Increase

*JN0311160588 Baghdad INA in English 1545 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Baghdad, Nov. 3, INA—The volume of trade exchange between Iraq and the Soviet Union during the first half of this year increased by 30 percent compared to the same period of last year.

A Soviet trade representative in Baghdad said at a press conference he held at his country's pavillion in Baghdad International Fair today that the value of the trade exchange between the two countries during the said period amounted one billion and 211 millions dollars.

He clarified that the percentage of the volume of trade exchange which is expected to reach two billion dollars at the end of this year while in the last year it was one billion and 800 million dollars.

He said that oil occupied the first position in Iraq's exports and that the coming stage would witness the Soviet Union's importation of new Iraqi products and raw materials like dates, sulphur, fertilizers and others.

He also referred to relations of cooperation between the two countries and said that the Soviet Union was now working in building a number of Iraqi big projects.

## Yitzhaq Shamir Interviewed on Coalition Talks

*TA0311170988 Tel Aviv Educational Television in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Ilana Dayan—live in the studio]

[Text] [Dayan] Mr Yitzhaq Shamir has taken a short break in the coalition contacts to reveal to us some of what has been happening. With his help, we may be able to draw an outline of the next government. Good evening, Mr Shamir.

[Shamir] Good evening.

[Dayan] First of all, when do you think you will be able to appear before the Knesset, be sworn in for the third time as Israel's prime minister, and present your government?

[Shamir] I cannot give you the exact date, but I hope very much that the contacts will not last very long and we will very soon be able to present the government to the Knesset.

[Dayan] On what does this depend at the moment?

[Shamir] Well, the negotiations have only just started. We had the first exploratory talks yesterday, and we are not yet finished. The formal process has not yet begun. The president of the state has not yet begun his meetings with the representatives of the various factions, and he has not yet decided whom to entrust with the task of forming the government. All this takes time.

[Dayan] Sir, you probably realize that the religious parties are not going to sell you the strength they mustered in these elections for a song. I believe you are also aware of the anxiety felt over this rising power by the secular population of Israel, not just the rising power of the religious parties, but in particular that of the ultraorthodox ones such as Haredi Union-Degel Hatora, Agudat Yisra'el, and SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim]. First of all I would like to ask you a personal question: Do you also feel anxious?

[Shamir] I believe there is a great deal of exaggeration here. Scary rumors are being spread about somebody slowly overpowering the country, but those rumors are totally unfounded. After all, their strength in terms of the number of Knesset members has not increased; there have been times in the past when they had 18 Knesset seats. That is only 15 percent of the number of Knesset members, and that is their percentage within the population.

[Dayan] That is true, but you need those 18 Knesset seats to form a government. They know you need them, and they are coming up with very specific demands such as passing the Who Is a Jew amendment to the Law of Return, closing down entertainment places on the Sabbath, enforcing the anti-abortion law, and not enforcing daylight saving time.

Mr Shamir, my question is: Is the news we heard today true that you do not intend to give in to this blackmail, even if this means prolonging the negotiations?

[Shamir] As is known, I do not give in to any blackmail, neither by these people nor by others. I feel responsible for the well-being and integrity of the Israeli people, and I believe we will only agree to reasonable demands. I have heard the representatives of the religious parties themselves say that they do not have any intention whatsoever to pose any exaggerated demands which the Israeli public would not tolerate.

[Dayan] Rabbi Ravitz of Haredi Union-Degel Hatora yesterday spoke about not drafting women into the IDF, Rabbi Feldman of Agudat Yisra'el said that women could not serve in any public position whatsoever. Do you think they are going to give up on such demands?

[Shamir] People hold many views, but when they come to negotiations they know they must arrive at an agreement acceptable to all, they know they cannot demand the maximum they want. I did not hear them say anything which could horrify anybody.

[Dayan] In other words, Mr Prime Minister, could you say that the status quo will not change in any way?

[Shamir] That is actually what these parties demand, they insist on maintaining the status quo on religious affairs. The position of all of us has always been to maintain the long-standing status quo.

[Dayan] There is yet another problem, sir, and that is the assignment of government portfolios. SHAS demands three portfolios, and the National Religious Party [NRP] demands another three. Only an hour ago we heard in the news that the NRP intends to pose you with an ultimatum about the education portfolio, which is sought by other parties as well. How are you going to manage?

[Shamir] Look, ultimatums are out of the question. My response to anybody presenting me with an ultimatum is that his intentions to conduct negotiations are not serious. There is a limit to the number of portfolios. After all, the government cannot be too big. Moreover, I object to a big government in terms of the number of ministers.

[Dayan] How many portfolios are you prepared to give to the religious parties?

[Shamir] I have not yet made the exact calculations and we have yet begun discussing portfolios. It is natural for any negotiating process to start with large demands but ultimately culminate in some reasonable agreement.

[Dayan] Sir, Binyamin Begin was a guest on our program yesterday and he said that the notion of transfer would not find its way into the basic guidelines of a Likud government. Is that what Rehav'am Ze'evi heard from you in your meeting today?

[Shamir] He did not demand at all that transfer be included in the government's basic guidelines. He understands the situation, and he himself said that being a two-man faction he did not even conceive of such a notion being included in the basic guidelines of any government. Moreover, he did not pose any demands whatsoever, he just wants to support this government and be of assistance in its establishment and survival.

[Dayan] Another issue which is still being mentioned, and which could help you solve the problem of the assignment of portfolios, is a national unity government. You said yesterday that you would agree to set up a government with the Alignment only if Peres were to give up his political initiatives, including the international conference. It seems to me, to put it quite bluntly, that by making such a statement you were actually trying to humiliate Peres rather than invite him to take part in a government.

[Shamir] First of all, I did not say that. I saw as much written in some newspaper, and I do not know where they took it from. I did not say such a thing at all. What I said, and I do not conceal it—I also said as much to the leaders of the religious parties with whom I met—is that I do not totally rule out a national unity government. As is known, this government was established through my initiative 4 years ago and I do not think this is a bad idea.

[Dayan] Would it be right to say that this could help you solve some internal problems, such as the assignment of the defense portfolio? Ari'el Sharon has already said that he considers himself a candidate for this job, and Moshe Arens has also said as much.

[Shamir] Let us not discuss gossip. This is too serious a matter and I do not need to use it in order to solve personal problems. What is at stake here is problems of the state and the nation.

[Dayan] To a considerable extent, those problems hinge on the man who is going to head such an important ministry. Is it true that you have already told Moshe Arens he is your candidate for the job?

[Shamir] No, I did not tell anybody anything about any position whatsoever. I have not yet dealt with the assignment of the various portfolios. Things must follow a certain order: We must hold contacts with the parties, discuss the essence of matters and the government's program.

[Dayan] In other words—and forgive me for harping on this point—you are not ruling out the possibility that Ari'el Sharon may be appointed defense minister in your Cabinet?

[Shamir] We really are a stubborn people! Let me tell it to you again, you asked again and I will answer again: I have not discussed any job whatsoever with anybody.

[Dayan] You have been thinking about it, presumably. For instance, can we assume that Moshe Nisim will remain at the head of the Finance Ministry, that there is no reason to move him from there?

[Shamir] You really are a stubborn one! At this point, I do not intend to discuss the matter in public, seeing that I have not yet discussed it with my fellow ministers in the current government.

[Dayan] But you do have some ideas on the issue.

[Shamir] Indeed, people do not stop thinking. I have not stopped thinking.

[Dayan] Thank you very much, Mr Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

[Shamir] Thank you.

## Peres Sees 'Duty' in Pursuing Coalition Contacts

*TA0411101588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres says that the Alignment will not join any government that does not pursue the peace process. At the same time, however, it is his duty to examine whether there is any way to establish a government that would pursue such a course.

If he fails in his efforts, he will undoubtedly announce his intention to sit in the opposition. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that in reaction to calls from within his party to cease the contacts, Mr Peres said that the Labor Party is democratic and that it is only natural that various voices should emanate from it.

In reaction to remarks attributed to the prime minister's associates to the effect that Mr Shamir would have agreed to join a government with the Alignment if Yitzhaq Rabin had stood at the head of the party, Shim'on Peres retorted: I agree to the Likud appointing the Alignment leaders on condition that the Alignment appoint the Likud leaders.

### Update on Knesset Election Results Released

*TA0311195788 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] This evening the Central Elections Committee finished checking the reports of all the polling stations throughout the country. Following some clarifications, it emerged that two parties lost one Knesset seat each while two parties gained one Knesset seat each.

As things stand now, the Likud has 40 Knesset seats, the Alignment has 39 seats, HADASH [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality] lost one seat and now has 4 Knesset seats, and the Progressive List for Peace lost one seat and now has 1 Knesset seat only. The counting of the ballots of IDF soldiers, sailors, and convicts will begin tonight. The final results of the elections will probably be published at noon tomorrow.

### 'Final' Election Results

*TA0411095288 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] The Central Elections Committee a short time ago completed counting the votes, including those of the soldiers. Our correspondent Natan Gutman reports the final elections results for the 12th Knesset:

A short time ago the final official results for the 12th Knesset were released by the Central Elections Committee. There were no changes in the distribution of seats following the count of the soldiers' votes: the Likud—40 seats; the Alignment—39; SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim]—6; the National Religious Party, Agudat Yisra'el, and the Citizens Rights Movement—5 each; HADASH [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality]—4; the Tehiya and MAPAM—3 each; Tzomet, Moledet, Center-Shinuy, and Degel Hatora—2 each; the Progressive List for Peace and Darawshah's Arab Democratic Party—1 each.

### 'Transfer' Not To Be Mentioned in Guidelines

*TA0311171588 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Telephone interview with David Levi, deputy prime minister and construction and housing minister, by Yitzhaq Ro'e—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Ro'e] According to reports, the issue of transfer has already been raised today.

[Levi] The issue of transfer was the banner of a movement which received 2 Knesset seats. We do not deal with formulating the platform of any movement. It was made unequivocally clear in today's talks that this issue will not be mentioned in any way whatsoever in the government's guidelines, nor will it be adopted by us. I must say in Gandhi's defense that he stated very clearly that he meant neither to force the issue, nor demand or insist on it. [passage omitted]

### 'Implementation' of Autonomy Plan To Be Blocked

*TA0411115688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Tehiya Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen has said her party will demand a clamp down on the Arab universities, the Arab newspapers, the Arab trade unions, and other organizations in the territories that support the PLO. She told reporter Jack Katzenell Tehiya would insist that soldiers be allowed to open fire on rioters without fear of being prosecuted and that laws be passed to expel subversives, but most of all, Kohen said, Tehiya would not allow the implementation of the autonomy plan.

[Begin recording] [Kohen] To begin with, we made it clear in our first meeting with Prime Minister Shamir and his crew for the negotiations that we will not participate in the government if this government, although based on the Camp David accords, will make any state to promote and to apply the autonomy plan in the areas. In that minute we are out.

[Katzenell] If I have understood you correctly, you are not trying to force the Likud or you do not think that you can force the Likud to abandon the Camp David agreements now in the government's guidelines, but if it reaches the stage where it looks that it can implement the autonomy plan, then you would leave the government. Is that correct?

[Kohen] Of course we are going to prevent him from applying this plan. They can declare what they want, but they are not going to promote it in the area. On the contrary, they are going to promote in the area all these demands—settlements and so on—that would naturally prevent promoting the Camp David accords. [end recording]

### Election Results Could Mean End of 'Zionism'

*TA0311202388 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Nov 88 p 14*

[Editorial: "The End of Zionism?"]

[Text] It is hard to ascertain how long the negotiations on the establishment of the government of the rightwing and ultraorthodox religious parties will take, but the public had better know one thing: A positive conclusion of the negotiations launched yesterday, 2 November 1988, could definitely spell the end of the Zionist era in Israel.

There is more than a touch of irony in such a possibility if we consider the fact that 2 November marks the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. Indeed, on this

day 71 years ago, the British Government declared its commitment to "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

It is not for nothing that this event is considered the climax of Zionism's struggle for world recognition of the just demands of the national liberation movement of the Jewish people.

The irony lies, first and foremost, in the fact that negotiations on the establishment of the new government are being conducted between an ideological movement which presumes to represent maximalist Zionism and avowed anti-Zionist ultraorthodox bodies. The elections 2 days ago strengthened the religious camp, but the main fruits were reaped by the ultraorthodox parties. To this day these parties oppose Zionism and some of them have been fighting against it with all their might.

It is only natural that any party running in the elections should want to take part in government. It is no less natural that any party that has tasted power would not wish to let go of it. Therefore, it is no surprise that both the Likud and the Alignment are courting the religious parties in general, and the ultraorthodox parties in particular, promising them the moon. The Likud, however, is also prepared to promise them the stars and the seven seas.

The Likud is so eager to attain the support of the ultraorthodox parties that it is even prepared to totally change the nature of the country. Far-reaching concessions might abase the Zionist characteristics of the State of Israel to the point of doing away with them. The Likud does not want that, but that would be the end result.

The deals the Likud is prepared to make with the ultraorthodox parties do not just involve money or unlimited exemption from service in the IDF for yeshiva students.

Such concessions threaten to create an irreparable rift between Israel and the Jewish people in the diaspora, and affect all aspects of daily life in our country. Such concessions could bring many in our midst to despair, fill them with repugnance and hostility toward their society and government, and lead them to estrangement or, what is worse, to emigrate from Israel.

If the negotiations between the Likud and the ultraorthodox parties culminate in success there would be reason to be apprehensive that the end could come to the Zionist vision which gave birth to and enriched the State of Israel.

This country would be "Jewish" by ultraorthodox standards, but in no way would it be the fulfillment of the dream of the forefathers of political and pragmatic Zionism, both secular and religious, who paved the tortuous and glorious way to redemption.

Will the elections to the 12th Knesset really lead to the establishment of a government which could spell the end of Zionism?

## AL-NAHAR Views Israeli Elections Outcome

*TA0311204388 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 2 Nov 88 pp 1, 11*

[Editorial: "We Must Wake Up and Rely on Ourselves"]

[Text] During the past few months we followed the Israeli and U.S. elections hoping and expecting that these elections would bring about a miracle and create a change and revolution in the Israeli and U.S. concepts and convictions regarding our problem. It was a mere illusion on our part to believe that either of the two large parties in Israel, Likud or Labor, would deviate from the basic guidelines of the Zionist principles. Both parties persist in neither giving up land, nor granting the Palestinian people their legitimate rights.

We do not know whether this extreme interest in the elections can be attributed to our attempt to escape from reality and to our failure in imposing this change. We had preoccupied ourselves with witnessing events as spectators, as if what was happening was no more than a television series to be followed as some kind of entertainment.

As to what the outcome of this election would be, it was clear from the beginning that the important thing was not who won more seats in the elections, but rather who would be able to form the new government, as neither of the two large parties scored a decisive victory. The Palestinian people have only one aspiration, namely that a strong government be formed that will have the courage to adopt fateful decisions, and that will strive with the forces of peace—Palestinian and Arab—to put an end to the suffering of our people and terminate the occupation.

On the Israeli level, common sense and logic have to be abided by in order to ensure the future of the Israeli people as part of the Arab region.

One who reads the Israeli political map after the elections sees that no fundamental change has occurred in the power of the two large parties, but there is an increase in the seats won by the rightwing extremist parties. Moreover, the Arab vote has shown to be a unified vote for Arab parties. The depth of Arab affiliation explains the power enjoyed by the leftwing HADASH Party which includes the communists.

Perhaps the biggest surprise in this election was the growing influence of the religious parties. The Israeli elections "bore nothing but a mouse." Now the real struggle and bargaining will begin. This is the struggle between the blocs to form a new government with the signing of deals and agreements that will obscure more than reveal anything.

Now we are waiting to see where Israel will go. In the meantime, Arab eyes are turning to the U.S. elections. Yet again we are entertaining the illusion that there is a preference between the Democratic Dukakis and the Republican Bush.

The time has come to wake up from our dreams and rely on ourselves. Succored by our self-reliance, we must formulate a clear Arab-Palestinian perception to lead us to clear policies regardless of who wins in Washington or Tel Aviv.

### 'Terrorist Gang' Held for Killing 'Collaborator'

*TA0311172588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] The security forces have recently uncovered a four-man terrorist gang in the village of Burqa' who murdered a local inhabitant they suspected of collaborating with Israel.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the terrorists were members of Fatah. They murdered the villager about a month ago and mutilated his body. The members of this gang are also suspected of having thrown firebombs at a bus and Israeli cars. They were found in the possession of weapons, including a Uzi submachine gun.

Following their confession, the security forces today demolished three houses and boarded up a fourth one in the village. Our correspondent points out that the Shin Bet thus succeeded in solving all the recent murders of local inhabitants who were suspected of collaborating with the authorities. The murders took place in the casbah of Nabulus and the village of Biddiya.

### 6 Injured in Gaza Strip; 67 Released in W. Bank

*TA0311190088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Six rioters were wounded by soldiers' gunfire today in the Gaza Strip, five in the Al-Shati' refugee camp and one in the city of Gaza. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the curfew on most refugee camps in the Gaza Strip was lifted today, except for Jabalyah, Al-Nusayrat, and Al-Burayj.

Sixty-seven youngsters who took part in riots were released on bail today in Judaea and Samaria. A Civil Administration officer warned them not to riot again. Legal proceedings against these men will continue despite their release.

### Carlucci Meets With Peres, Shamir; Ends Visit

*TA0411120088 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1130 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci met with the president, the prime minister, and the vice prime minister today. The U.S. secretary also visited Yad Vashem. Our correspondent Shlomi Stein accompanied him.

[Begin recording] [Stein] The U.S. defense secretary held three meetings in Jerusalem today, before departing on his way back to the United States. After meeting with President Herzog he came to the Foreign Ministry, where he met with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres:

[Peres] He only said that the United States is still interested in the continuation of the peace process. He said that in Egypt and Jordan, he found a desire for peace. He asked me how I see the peace process, and I analyzed the chances and problems.

[Stein] From the Foreign Ministry, Mr Carlucci continued to the Prime Minister's Office. The guest said he was proud to be one of the founding fathers of the strategic agreement between his country and Israel. Yitzhaq Shamir said that this visit shows that strategic cooperation is not conditional upon the internal events in both countries.

Shamir also told his guest that the new government that he is presently striving to establish will not change its attitude toward the peace process and will base it on the same foundations as in the past.

From the Prime Minister's Office, Frank Carlucci drove to Yad Vashem, and from there he continued to the airport, on his way to the United States. [end recording]

### 'Surprise' Over 'One-Sided' UN Condemnation

*TA0411060088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] The UN General Assembly has denounced Israel for serious human rights violations in the territories. The condemnation was supported by 130 countries, while 2—the United States and Israel—voted against it and 16—including Britain and Canada—abstained.

Earlier the General Assembly received a report prepared by a special UN committee on the human rights situation in the territories. The report stated that since the uprising began 11 months ago, there has been a serious deterioration in the situation. Official elements in Israel did not cooperate with the special committee appointed by the United Nations to collect evidence and compose the report, and therefore the material was mainly based on evidence from the field and on quotes from the Israeli press.

In reaction, Israel expressed surprise at the one-sided treatment of the issue of violent activity. The Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed surprise at the European countries who denounce terrorism on the one hand, but abstain in the UN vote and do not even mention PLO terrorism during the very week when a civilian bus was attacked and a mother and her three children were murdered.

### Arab League's Klibi Meets With King, Departs

*JN0311184588 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi this evening.

During the meeting, discussion dealt with means to bolster common Arab action and economic cooperation among the fraternal Arab states.

They also discussed current Arab issues, at the forefront of which are the efforts to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran and the Lebanese situation.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, and the foreign minister.

This evening Chedli Klibi left Amman.

### Al-Masri, Aime Discuss UN Mideast Efforts

*JN0311133088 Amman Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri conferred in his office with the United Nations envoy Jean-Claude Aime now on a visit to Jordan.

The meeting dealt with the efforts of the United Nations secretary general regarding the situation in the Arab region.

### FRG To Press Israel on Peace Conference

*LD0411050088 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Amman (DPA)—In Amman today, Helmut Schaefer, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, called on Israel to support efforts for an international peace conference.

In a press conference in Amman 2 days after the Israeli parliamentary elections, Schaefer said the Federal Republic was prepared to exert diplomatic pressure on Israel.

The aim would be to persuade the government in Jerusalem to agree to an international conference open to all parties involved in the Middle East conflict.

He described as "nonsense" Israeli fears that an international conference could become a tribunal against the Jewish state. Israel had to show its good will in the efforts for a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.

Schaefer, who ended his 4-day visit to Jordan today, also did not wish to exclude the possibility of economic sanctions against Israel in the case of that country continuing to ignore the international intention of convening the conference.

The Federal Republic could not support a country that did not answer calls from the West and the East for peace negotiations under the overall control of the United Nations and with the participation of the Palestinians.

The minister of state condemned Israeli suppression of the Palestinians in occupied West Jordan and on the Gaza Strip.

Those privileges Israel was granted by the Federal Republic were being endangered by the violent suppression of the Palestinians.

### 'Firmness' Urged in Facing Israeli 'Extremism'

*JN0411073388 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Nov 88 pp 1, 20*

[Editorial: "Israeli Extremism Does Not Change Our Position"]

[Text] The Arabs have never wagered on the Israeli elections. The outcome of the latest elections, therefore, does not enter into the Arab profit and loss calculations, although this outcome carried some signs that cannot be ignored, the most important of which is that it showed increasing extremism against peace and suggested that the road to peace is now more difficult than ever.

In light of this, the belief becomes stronger in the need to organize unified pan-Arab action in a way enabling it to exercise all options, so long as these options are aimed ultimately at achieving a just and comprehensive peace, based on regaining usurped rights and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights on their land.

Regardless of the form of the next authority in the Zionist entity, the Arab position on the need to convene an international peace conference with full authority will remain unaltered.

The Jordanian pan-Arab stand, which calls for building Arab self-capability and rejects Jordan's becoming a substitute for or a representative of the Palestinians in the peace process, will also remain unchanged.

At the same time, Jordan will continue its positive role, under the Arab umbrella, toward restoring genuine peace in the region. Such peace cannot be achieved without the Palestinian people's regaining their rights on their soil.

This clearly means peace is the only option presented by the Arabs. This option cannot be subject to bargaining by any authority in the Zionist entity.

It goes without saying that the Jordanian stand in this regard is firm and, as as has always been proved, stronger than all the pressures against it. It will continue to be, as the Arabs have known it, firm and unwavering.

Any changes in authority in the Zionist entity will also fail to dwarf the uprising, which is escalating in the occupied territories. Jordan was the first to announce its backing of the uprising and the first to defend its legitimacy.

Therefore, the inclination toward further extremism in the Israeli entity must be faced with increasing Arab firmness, insistence on moving the process of a just and comprehensive peace, and serious work so Arabs can use all options to achieve the desired peace.

## 'Awn Interviewed on U.S. Involvement, Issues

*JN0211202888 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 1 Nov 88 p 11*

[Interview with General Michel 'Awn, head of the military government, by Muhammad 'Anan in Beirut—date not given]

[Text] ['Anan] As head of the Lebanese military government you are in the heart of the events. Can we ask you where Lebanon is heading now?

['Awn] Lebanon has been lost since 1975 because the Lebanese officials and people have been alienated from it. These officials have directed Lebanon toward nothingness and convinced the people that they are in disagreement with themselves despite the fact that the opposite is true.

The Lebanese people have been used as a cover for alien wars on Lebanese territory. The Lebanese people were set one against another.

Today, and for the first time, words are being put within their proper context. They mean what they really mean without distortion. The people are aware of who is confronting them. They are telling others: Get out of our territory. We want to be ourselves.

We are Lebanese and we want to be owr own bosses in an independent state of the sons Lebanon. We want to build a nation in which justice and equality prevails. Therefore, remove your wars from our country.

Why did the Israeli planes bomb Mashgharah town and other parts in the South? Israel's violation of the Lebanese territory occurred because of lack of a Lebanese power and sovereignty to maintain security of the land and the borders.

Therefore, wars and stands have become subject to whims. Had there been a responsible Lebanese authority, the situation would have been different and the Lebanese would not have died for nothing.

['Anan] How do you view the U.S.-Syrian agreement and how do you explain the claim that an Israeli factor intervened to hinder this agreement?

['Awn] This agreement serves the interests of Syria and the United States. As for the Israeli role, I say that in Lebanon there is the "Israeli complex" factor. There is the mistaken notion that Israel is behind rejecting any agreement or draft agreement or that this rejection is done by an understanding with Israel.

Long ago and before assuming responsibility, I always heard that Israel was the protege of the United States, that the United States covers for Israel's crimes in the Middle East. Today, we reject a U.S. stand and are described as playing the role of Israel.

The Israeli role in the South is sharing influence with other non-Lebanese forces. Israel is playing this role in Lebanon. It occupies part of our territory and shares influence and power with a regional power. Where is the role of the Lebanese people? They do not play an effective role on their territory.

Therefore, our resistance is aimed at ending this sharing of influence. We do not aim to maintain it and turn a blind eye to other practices in this regard.

['Anan] What are the measures and steps that you are planning to take so that Lebanon will be ruled by both sides, not by one side only?

['Awn] The hand that separated the other side should be cut. There are material obstacles preventing the Lebanese unity. This is proven by the fact that when President Shaykh Zayid called on the Lebanese sides to meet in the UAE, all the Lebanese groups in the north, south, east, and west responded positively.

This means that the Lebanese want to meet. Who prevents such a meeting? The estrangement was not originated by the Lebanese people. We should call a spade a spade. This estrangement was imposed on the Lebanese. We must overome this stuation to meet and discuss what we want to discuss.

Some complain of deprivation. Let us sit around a table and define such deprivation. Is it moral or material deprivation? How can it be ended? Internal goodwill should end this deprivation be it moral or material.

Syria worries about its security due to Lebanon. I pledge to maintain Syria's political and media security. We are ready to oppress journalistic freedom and punish any journalist or reporter by imprisoning him if he attacks Syria and threatens its security.

I am prepared to remove any danger Lebanon might pose to Syria. After that, Syria has no reason to fear for its security on the account of Lebanon. But everytime the wills approach each other and nearly meet, we notice the rise of political and psychological barriers to prevent the meeting.

Therefore, there are powers above the Lebanese committed to a certain solution preventing them from meeting. This is what we are fighting: We are fighting partition, we are fighting separation with all our might and power. We have never been advocates of partition, and no partition stand has been recorded against us either politically or militarily, especially since we are in a position of great responsibility. Even now that the government is divided, we do not favor partition.

The only thing we are guilty of is that we remained within the framework of the Lebanese character and not the Christian character. This is our only problem. And

seeking Arab arbitration makes our guilt, not our assets, larger. Every time we resort to Arab arbitration, we will be subject to violent attacks.

Here I say, when we go back to being Christians, we become recognized leaders. If I were to go back to being a Maronite, I would become an unmatched leader. In this way, the external powers would have placed me within the assigned role. But I refuse to play this role.

['Anan] A prominant Arab politician says that the 17 May agreement, the tripartite agreement, and the Syrian-U.S. agreement were reached not to be implemented because the stage of a solution for Lebanon has not been reached yet. What is your answer?

['Awn] If the stage of so'ution has not come yet, then they should leave us to determine our losses. Why do they intervene in our affairs, make the Lebanese enemies of each other, and instigate us against each other? We used to live in peace and quiet.

Today, every solution fails. Every solution we impose and then prevent reflects negatively on the economic and social situations. Last summer, Lebanon experienced good circumstances for national unity. These circumstances were pointing toward a certain solution.

But now, the barriers and stumbling blocks have returned, as have the political tremors.

I wonder about the great secret that controls events. What is this secret? Is there someone trying to turn Lebanon into a consolation prize? Is there someone trying to take from Lebanon what has been taken from others? Is there someone who wants to settle the West Bank issue at the expense of Lebanon? Or maybe solve one problem at the expense of Lebanon?

I do not accuse anyone, but it is our right to wonder why this insistence on Lebanon? We know that the effective powers fighting in the Lebanese arena are linked to the West Bank.

['Anan] Are the bonds between you and Syria still strong, or have they been cut?

['Awn] I do not believe in any bonds, except for the declared ones. And these bonds are not strong.

['Anan] Do you believe that any solution can be achieved without Damascus' approval?

['Awn] We welcome the good solution and the compulsory solution will not succeed. The opposite solution will succeed. If Syria is a reassuring force that supports Lebanon's sovereignty and independence we will certainly welcome any solution of this kind. Syria will then play a positive and historical role. But if the solution is compulsory it will be a negataive one.

From time to time, I hear and read in the newpapers that the Ja'ja'-'Awn alliance is preparing for a military adventure. This shows the intentions of those who stand behind these newspapers, particularly the AL-SHARQ newspaper whose affiliation is well known.

Before anything else, I myself know that I am not preparing for a military adventure. The media escalation began some time ago by reporting that the 'Awn-Ja'ja' alliance or the Army-Lebanese Forces alliance is preparing for a military adventure.

My conclusion is that there are bad intentions against us to use military force. This military trend will not resolve the problem, and we will resist it. I consider the military escalation another big crime if it happens.

['Anan] The Americans say that you either agree on the American-Syrian agreement, on the April Glaspie plan on reforms, or the people elect their president regardless of his sect. This was adopted by the Amercians and was communicated to Lebanese officials. What is your stand?

['Awn] I am a Lebanese official and have never heard of this. And I am the most effective. The Americans know the Lebanese situation well and know which are the vital and effective forces in Lebanon. The Americans told me nothing of this kind. When they presented to me the American-Syrian agreement I rejected it and asked them not to complete their tour of the other political leaderships.

This is because this agreement has become a part of history. However, so as not to be blamed the Americans completed their tour because they know full well the force that can reject such an agreement. This force is the Lebanese Army that was not consulted about it. The results were placed before the Army.

We said to the Americans: The Army is the effective force in all world countries and regimes. In the backward regimes the soldier's boot is looked at and in the developed regimes the soldier's head is looked at. In the United States, the Pentagon is the largest decisionmaking agency although the Pentagon does not deal with foreign policy. The first and last decision in the White House is for the Armed Forces.

Where was the military in Lebanon? Where was the military to be informed only of the results? Hence, we believe that all communiques and resolutions were prepared outside their right framework and were communicated not to the required references in the first place.

['Anan] What is the truth about the saying that the Pentagon nominated General Michel 'Awn for the Presidency while the Central Intelligence Agency nominated Deputy Mikhail Dahir?

['Awn] I did not discuss the issue of my nomination with any American—personnel or institutions. I was never a

candidate. They talked a great deal about my nomination in the newspapers and political calls. I personally might or might not want this.

However, I did not point to this subject. If this was discussed within the U.S. Administration this will be there own affair. I did not discuss with anybody and did not communicate it to anybody. Therefore, all this was media maneuvers.

['Anan] Do you believe that the U.S. Administration can help Lebanon find a solution? And if it can, why has it not helped it so far?

['Awn] Certainly, America, the USSR, and all the other countries can prevent foreign interference in Lebanon. This might end the problem. Hence I say: Either these states are careless about Lebanon or these countries have a certain plan other than the one we seek.

['Anan] So far, no government other than Iraq has recognized General Michel 'Awn's government. On the other hand, the superpowers are dealing with two governments in Lebanon. What is your explanation?

['Awn] First of all, my government does not need to be recognized. If fraternal Iraq affirmed its recognition, then it did so because it might have been asked to do the opposite. The legitimate government does not need to be recognized.

It is the fait accompli government which needs to be recognized; that is if there is such a fait accompli government. When the superpowers deal with both governments, if such dealing was honest, then they are actually encouraging the partitionist stand.

The survival of the fait accompli government needed these countries. This is why we conclude, not for justification purposes, but for the sake of logical argumentation, that those who encourage this duplicity and implement it, are the partitionists. They are the ones contributing toward partitioning the country.

['Anan] There are signs of military intensification and threats of invasions of East Beirut. Do you have the ability to confront such intensification or attempt at invasion?

['Awn] We will try to oppose any invasion, but there will be a massacre at any rate. Both sides will sustain heavy losses. I believe that the other powers will not attempt to invade East Beirut.

['Anan] Will presidential elections take place?

['Awn] Of course. I am not the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies to set the elections' session. Even if I was in the place of Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni or the oldest member Kazim al-Khalil, I cannot set the date for the elections' session.

I would like to direct my question to Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Member of Parliament Kazim al-Khalil: Can they set the presidential elections' session and choose the time or place?

The problem is that the responsible people have become trapped. The problem also is that if we tell them this, they accuse us of being putschists. The biggest problem, however, is that if we continue to accept this mask, we would have to bear the responsibilities of partition and dispute.

We do not disagree with each other, but we are imprisoned. There are the hostages of terror and of politics. This means that all the Lebanese are prisoners.

['Anan] Will this imprisonment end with the conclusion of the U.S. elections?

['Awn] I hope so. However, I do not know whether this effort they seem to be exerting is genuine or not. There is ambiguity on the issue of electing a president for Lebanon. We do not know whether the powers really want to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis, and whether they have the definite will to achieve something specific, or whether they are carrying out maneuvers to prove that they are exerting efforts, when in actual fact they are harboring the opposite attitude and do not care for achieving any progress with regard to a true solution.

['Anan] It is being reported that Gen 'Awn will not leave [B'abda] Palace. Either he will be elected president of the Republic or he will remain head of the military government. What do you have to say about this?

['Awn] He will not leave the palace, which is a prison. The general is a prisoner at this stage because he cannot defend the freedom of others without losing his own freedom. I would like to reassure everyone and all those who aspire for power that I do not covet power because I exercised this power through initiatives from higher positions than the ones I have assumed.

I realize that power only means responsibilities. I have assumed all the burdens and responsibilities without any privileges or honors in return except that of a clear conscience and the respect of the citizens and those who cooperated with me.

I welcome the election of any president who will carry the cross of regaining sovereignty, independence, the liberation of Lebanon, and the securing of a dignified life for the citizens. As for me, I will either support or oppose him. Then, I will rest.

['Anan] The U.S.-Syrian agreement has two parts: A regional part and a Lebanese part dealing with the Lebanese presidential elections. This second part has not been implemented. Has this agreement collapsed or is it on the verge of collapsing?

['Awn] I wish that this agreement will be amended following the U.S. elections. Most probably, this agreement will be amended in one way or the other as there will be a new U.S. Administration, even if Bush wins. This will take place because political courses will be corrected and officials will be replaced, leading to a different outlook toward political matters and a different concept of the future state of affairs in the region. This is so because the new officials are not machines. Each of them has his own concept of things.

['Anan] In your opinion, to what extent can the U.S. Administration dissociate itself from the Israeli interests?

['Awn] There is no doubt that the United States adopts a constant policy toward Israel in terms of its security, its secure borders, and maintaining a military balance between it and the Arabs. This will not change. However, the solution can take place within the framework of this constant policy. Then the new U.S Administration may adopt this solution.

['Anan] There are Arab calls to refer the Lebanese crisis to the Arab League. Do you support such calls, and who would represent Lebanon at any Arab League meeting?

['Awn] We support the discussion of the Lebanese crisis by any Arab forum. The legitimate government is the one that will represent Lebanon in such fora. If they wish that the government not be represented by the Christian part, then let the Muslim part, which represents those whom it represents, participate in the Arab League meetings. However, it is impermissible to encourage a fait accompli.

['Anan] The economic situation is deteriorating in a frightening way as a result of the rise in the dollar price. Are there any practical steps to improve this situation?

['Awn] We have started to improve the revenues of the country in the way of tax collection, which is what always causes the deficit in the treasury and on the level of the Central Bank. There is a possibility of stopping the dollar rise, since the Central Bank's reserves are very strong compared to the monetary total available in the country.

Therefore, Lebanon's Central Bank governor was placed in front of his responsibilities in this field. As to what concerns the dollar price and making profit due to its rise, there is the possibility of stopping this game.

I do not know whether the Central Bank governor is free in his decision making. That is why I tell the Lebanese people that the Central Bank's financial resources are far better than at any previous time. The government can exercise its authority on the Central Bank, but it is afraid that division may take place in it, as was the case with the public security directorate. They preferred the collapse of the directorate instead of changing persons. This is part of the conspiracy.

['Anan] The Lebanese Forces propose a federal system as a substitute regime in Lebanon. Do you support such a proposal?

['Awn] This is the Lebanese Forces' proposal. The acceptable solution is the unity solution, and it can be submitted by any party. Any other solution should take place through negotiations. It is impermissible for one side to declare a solution unilaterally.

Partitioning is rejected, and unification is difficult. Therefore, the solution should be a negotiated one among the Lebanese. Each party must convince the other of the solution it proposes. No one can claim that this or that solution is better than this or that solution unless each of their advantages and shortcomings are highlighted. We must first sit around a table to negotiate before proposing solutions here and there.

['Anan] We have tried negotiations and consultations over the past 14 years to no avail. What is the substitute?

['Awn] Negotiations in the past were forged. The Lebanese citizen rejects tutelage. He must be able to say: I want to negotiate without having to get permission from anyone. I do not want to have people whisper in my ear: Accept this, or reject this. This is what took place in the past.

As an example of what is taking place, Gen 'Awn told me the following anecdote. He said: When I was a junior officer, a corporal came to me and said that he always quarreled with his wife. I asked him: Do you try to settle these differences with your wife?

He told me: We discuss things and settle our differences. I asked him: Why do you quarrel then? He told me: When she returns from a visit to her mother, we always quarrel. I told him: If I step in and conclude an agreement between you and your wife, will you stop quarreling?

He said. No, because my wife will continue to visit her mother. I told him then: Go away, and let your wife continue to visit her mother. 'Awn continued: For this reason, we must sit down and settle our differences without any of us going back to his mother for consultations or to ask her whether he can do this or that.

['Anan] It has been said that the patriarch will visit Damascus. Do you believe that such a visit may yield positive results?

['Awn] Frankly speaking, so far I do not know what Damascus wants. I present myself as a brother with equal rights and duties in order to open our hearts for dialogue.

I wish there were a Syrian official who presents himself this way or who says: We want to eat Lebanon, part of Lebanon, or nothing of Lebanon.

Not even one problem can be solved by 100,000 visits to Damascus. If I realized that visiting Damascus might solve the problem, I would have crawled to Damascus exactly the same way a soldier is trained to crawl. However, if I go to Damascus aboard a plane and stay at a luxury hotel I cannot solve problems as long as I do not understand what the Syrians want from Lebanon.

['Anan] Are the army brigades in the western areas [of Beirut] still linked to the command?

['Awn] These brigades are linked to the army command because they are also linked to their homeland. There is no separation from the homeland. This equation is not a directive, because the whole army has the same conception about sovereignty, independence, security, and behavior toward citizens.

However, we in the eastern area can maintain our character and identity more than the brigades in the western area because the balance of power in East Beirut is in our favor whereas it is not in favor of the brigades in West Beirut.

Therefore, the latter brigades appear as having weak links with the Army command.

['Anan] In the past, Damascus used to welcome Gen Michel 'Awn. Why did this stand and welcome change?

['Awn] I have not changed, and my ideas are the same as before. I always express my stands publicly and not behind closed doors. Moreover, I always believe that Lebanon's sovereignty should be absolute. I call for a balanced relationship with Syria and for commitment to Syria's political and information security and for preferential bilateral agreements in the interest of both countries.

However, it seems all this is not enough. Meanwhile, I adhere to all these commitments before the Arab and domestic public opinion. However, I have so far been unable to discover what Syria actually wants from Lebanon. I challenge the United States and even the USSR to learn what Syria actually wants from Lebanon. I utter this challenge through the newspaper AL-SIYASAH.

['Anan] You call for moving all non-Lebanese armies out of Lebanese territories. How can this be realized?

['Awn] We have begun this through the declaration of stands. However, so far no one has declared any stand. The declaration of stands was a trick and a play on words. [sentence as published]

['Anan] Is it not strange that there is a Christian current opposed to the United States and a Muslim current in support of it? How can this matter be explained?

['Awn] This is the beginning of independence as well as a change of traditions which lasted hundreds of years.

### Interviewed by Saudi Paper

*PM0311141488 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 29 Oct 88 p 5*

[Interview with Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn by Faysal Qawwas in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Qawwas] General 'Awn rules with the sword and the pen. That is what you said at your meeting with the information ministry employees. How is that?

['Awn] An official in charge must apply certain rules of government. There is a constitution in Lebanon. It has not changed despite the calls for its amendment. I abide by the provisions of the constitution and the laws of the land and the humane approach to government. That is the pen aspect.

The sword represents force which we will use against anyone who violates these provisions. We will not allow freedom of crime, for anyone. The two go together. That, simply, is the meaning of the "pen and sword" slogan I have raised.

[Qawwas] There is a plan to hold an Arab summit conference and have it play an essential and effective part here in Lebanon and in other Arab countries. Do you believe that Lebanon will this time have a better chance with the Arabs than in the past, and will there be an Arab consensus to rescue Lebanon?

['Awn] I believe that such a conference must be held and there must be Arab solidarity. Lebanon is an Arab country and a founding member of the Arab League. It has played a significant humanitarian and pan-Aran role since the Arab League was founded in the forties, and it would be wrong of the Arabs not to help Lebanon resolve its crisis.

Arab assistance is a necessity, and this issue must be put in Arab hands now that all other attempts to solve the problem have failed. [passage omitted]

[Qawwas] Some sources maintain that the presidential elections have been postponed until after the U.S. elections, while talk continues about an expected Arab summit conference. What is your comment on that?

['Awn] The United States does not care if the Lebanese question is settled after the U.S. elections or a year later. We do not constitute a threat to the United States. The painful fact is that if we wait for others to solve our problems these problems will not be solved.

We are in no position to threaten the United States or anyone else. As Lebanese, we must take a courageous stand. We can do that if we decide to solve our own problems among ourselves. We thank all who have tried to help us and failed, but we wish they would leave us alone so that we may agree among ourselves. [passage omitted]

[Qawwas] It has been reported that there is a plan to merge the military government with Salim al-Huss' government. How true are these reports?

['Awn] I would not call it a merger. There is an idea to reshuffle the constitutional government which I head. I do not recognize two governments. I only recognize one government. So the right expression to use would be to say that there is a plan to reshuffle Gen 'Awn's cabinet, and if we were to further discuss such a reshuffle we would say that it would be a compromise reshuffle and not a one-sided move.

There may be understanding on the other side, at least in principle. There is acceptance in principle and if there is going to be any unification move, I hope that God will give me the wisdom and courage to carry it out. [passage omitted]

[Qawwas] How do you view the current Israeli concentrations in the South and the continuous raids on many parts of the Lebanese homeland? What is the position of the state?

['Awn] The state's position is one of condemnation and denunciation, but we are helpless because of the lack of means and the fact that we are not allowed to go to the South. Because of local, international, and regional barriers on the ground, the Army cannot reach the South. Addressed to any politician, I find this question about the role of the Army quite strange.

People ask the Army commander who now makes the political as well as military decisions; and they ask why does he not defend the South? With what do they want me to defend the South? With aircraft? Where are the aircraft?

I can only condemn and seek help in restoring Lebanon's sovereignty and [Army] presence everywhere if I am to be able to safeguard the South and its security and sovereignty. We always go to the Security Council but get a balanced response from it condemning the operations mounted from our territory and condemning the Israeli retaliation.

The biggest state capable of influencing Israel is the United States which maintains that Israel exists and is entitled to security and has a right to react when its security is threatened. That is the U.S. political position which differs from the Arab position we represent which maintains that Israel's very existence is an aggression. That is why the positions taken are inconsistent with what we think.

[Qawwas] You are known to be against the militias, but how could that be the case when you overlook the presence of the militias in the eastern sector?

['Awn] The militias are present everywhere, on all Lebanese territory. My view differs from that of the public. The militias are there because we have willed them to be there. They are not there by their own intrinsic power.

When a decision is made to restore the state's control, everything else will disappear. I do not believe in the removal of the militias before the judiciary becomes operational because security action is futile if not backed up by judicial action. [passage omitted]

[Qawwas] You said that you intended to send delegations to Syria and some other Arab capitals but to this day we have not heard that you did send any such delegation.

['Awn] We have sent some envoys to the Arab states.

[Qawwas] Why did you not announce it?

['Awn] There is not need. Results can be achieved through quiet diplomacy especially when one knows that many are lying in wait to prevent progress. [passage omitted]

[Qawwas] What is your military position now that you have become prime minister, bearing in mind that the military law does not allow military personnel to hold civilian posts at the same time?

['Awn] I still discharge the duties of army commander without any difference. It should be noted that the position of army commander is a very sensitive one. [passage omitted]

## Views Foreign Relations

*JN0311174588 Kuwaiti AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Nov 88 p 11*

[Interview with General Michel 'Awn, head of the military government, by Nabih al-Burji in Beirut—date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Burji] In the farewell message he addressed to the Lebanese, President Amin al-Jumayyil described the current government as an interim one. What has your government done to pave the way for the election of a new president?

['Awn] President al-Jumayyil described this government as an interim one because it was designed to be an interim one. However, the obstructionist forces interfered, split the government into two halves, and impeded the transitional role envisaged for that government, thus consummating the game of obstructing the elections.

The circumstances which prevailed before the formation of this government have remained unchanged after the formation of this government. This means that the estrangement which prevailed before the formation of this government was also imposed on this government. Half of the members of this government were boycotted during the first 10 minutes of its formation.

That is why the government has remained incomplete. We hope to see the continuity of the presidency maintained. However, the government's efforts as regards securing the transfer of authority to a new president have been halted and obstructed. [passage omitted]

[Al-Burji] You have said that liberation begins from southern Lebanon. Do you have a certain conception of this liberation process? Is it possible to see General 'Awn use the rifle to liberate southern Lebanon?

['Awn] Of course. However, the current balance of power does not allow us to view the use of the rifle in this regard as the best option. The rifle is used as a support for the other diplomatic means.

[Al-Burji] Is this a part of your future plan?

['Awn] Everything is permissible for the sake of liberating the homeland. However, we cannot announce everything. I am living on my own national soil; and nobody, even my brother, has the right to share this life and existence with me.

According to various religious laws, a brother is not allowed to seize his brothers' share of inheritance. This law pertains to the brother. How would then the situation be if an enemy seeks to seize that share of inheritance!

Hence, we believe that it is permissible to use all means to liberate the land. However, we have to choose the most successful and best method to achieve that objective.

[Al-Burji] You are a general whom we cannot expect to see anywhere but in the trench.

['Awn] Yes, yes and you have to see me with my own strategic mind. I will act within the framework of the grand strategic game. I will not employ methods that lead us to suicide. I have to choose the best course of action within the framework of the existing balances of power.

I am experiencing a very difficult internal situation and a similar regional situation. Power-sharing is occurring on my land. And in this regard, I blame my brother rather than the enemy. We used to expect Israeli raids, as we have been taught from birth that Israel is an enemy.

But when my brother shells me and stands as a barrier preventing me from imposing my authority on my own land, I become reproachful. And here we recall a part of a verse written by a poet. This part says: The injustice caused by relatives is very painful and is also deeply felt.

[Al-Burji] Before 23 September, the importance of Gen 'Awn lay in that he was described as the great steadfast man and that the country needed a great steadfast man.

['Awn] That is true.

[Al-Burji] The general tells the truth to act upon it and not only to have it voiced?

['Awn] I tell the truth to allow people to know it. For whom am I going to liberate this homeland? The liberation of territory is not important. The liberation of territory will be made possible when man is freed of his delusions and also of the ideas which they have implanted within him.

[Al-Burji] This will perhaps continue for 100 years?

['Awn] No, as the situation does not remain unchanged.

[Al-Burji] How?

['Awn] The popular and social situation does not remain unchanged. It will witness a move toward the advocation of our ideas regarding the restoration of sovereignty and the liberation of the land. Do not ask me what I will do. Ask the one who is maintaining a presence on my land what he will do.

[Al-Burji] There is a crisis and the question posed is how to get Lebanon out of it.

['Awn] We have to tell the truth. The knowledge of truth makes us either succumb as some are doing or reject. I reject submission.

[Al-Burji] What is the form of this rejection?

['Awn] All forms of rejection are initiated by voicing a word and a stand. Then, this word and stand are translated into various means.

[Al-Burji] Had Damascus approved your election as a president, would you have voiced the same words?

['Awn] The person is himself a guarantee. [sentence as published] Furthermore, I reject appointment, even if I were the one to be appointed. That is why I performed no election efforts.

[Al-Burji] But you sought to be a president of the Republic?

['Awn] No, I made a decision to return to where I was.

['Al-Burji] Silence was your program?

['Awn] There are conclusions. You are journalists, you have colleagues, and there are also many diplomatic missions. Let any of these say that I am America's man. Ask them if I discussed the issue with any American, be he an ambassador or any envoy. To me, authority has no value.

[Al-Burji] What is your program?

['Awn] My program is to save Lebanon. However, it is not a hegemonic one. Lebanon has a president every 6 years, but it needs a savior after the civil war. I think my ambition is greater than the presidency of the Republic. My ambition is to save Lebanon.

It is true that I lost my chance of becoming a president by me being a member of this government. However, Lebanon's chance of salvation became greater. Suppose Michel 'Awn did not become a president of the Republic, but he made Lebanon elect a president.

This means that Michel 'Awn saved Lebanon in this stage from clashes and annihilation. This means that I played a role bigger than that of a president of the Republic.

[Al-Burji] Do you think that the country is now closer to electing a president of the Republic?

['Awn] This is not up to me alone. There are certain direct and insolent interferences by all sides.

[Al-Burji] This means that the checkpoint at the museum crossing exists and will remain?

['Awn] All journalists close their eyes and come to me as if the crisis is with Husayn al-Husayni and Dr [Salim] al-Huss, and as if the solution is in our hands. The crisis is an old regional and international one and is bigger than me and them.

Whenever we are more stubborn, we lose more. We are all in the same crisis. I, the speaker of the chamber of deputies, and the prime minister (pay attention to this part) face the same problem. As if the will of the chamber of deputies can impose a president.

There are different regional and international interests. There is a partition of our territory. We resist, and the true players are behind the curtain. They have just begun to show themselves.

[Al-Burji] If the situation is so, what is your cover?

['Awn] My cover is purely Lebanese. I represent the Lebanese state of affairs, while the others represent Iranian, Israeli, Palestinian, or other states of affairs. Only the Lebanese Army represents the Lebanese state of affairs.

[Al-Burji] Are the Lebanese Forces [militias] an external state of affairs?

['Awn] The Lebanese Forces cooperate with external states of affairs. Everybody else does the same.

[Al-Burji] You cooperate with the Lebanese Forces, hence, with external states of affairs?

['Awn] Let us avoid embarassment. There is a status quo, and we welcome any of the forces that want to get rid of its external ties and rejoin the Lebanese family. Anyway, the external states of affairs were imposed while Lebanon was fragmented.

Now we say that the state is the shelter. These forces are Lebanese, whether the Lebanese Forces, Amal, Nasirite organizations, or Hizballah. They are all Lebanese and they have to get rid of their strange states of affairs and return to their Lebanese state of affairs. The Army is their last shelter. [passage omitted]

[Al-Burji] Will you call all sides to a meeting?

['Awn] Why not, when the atmosphere is appropriate. However, no one must say that the Lebanese Army is an ally of this side or the other. We welcome any power that backs and supports the army.

[Al-Burji] Even Syria?

['Awn] Why not, it is welcomed. We do not oppose Syria. On the contrary, we want to build strong relations with it. We want a roundtable with Syria and we want Syria to be a sister. [passage omitted]

[Al-Burji] Do you have contacts with Arab states?

['Awn] Certainly.

[Al-Burji] What are their results?

['Awn] Good. The Arabs are satisfied with our trend despite the signs of the crisis.

[Al-Burji] What are the results of these contacts?

['Awn] I leave the answer to the Arabs.

[Al-Burji] Are they within the framework of developing relations with Damascus?

['Awn] We must wait for some time.

[Al-Burji] For how long?

['Awn] We live amid a phase full of major developments in the region. I believe that no one wants to see things appearing quickly. I believe that no one can move before the middle of next month.

[Al-Burji] It seems you are optimistic?

['Awn] I am the most optimistic person. Everyone is in a difficult position except for me.

[Al-Burji] Are you going to become His Excellency President Michel 'Awn?

['Awn] What is important for me is to have an identity and a homeland. If I can be a normal citizen I would be grateful for those who bear the responsibility instead of me.

[Al-Burji] Why?

['Awn] Because I like to enjoy life. I am now not living for myself. I have been nationalized since 1975 when I was a lieutenant colonel in the Army.

[Al-Burji] You talk about a call for dialogue. Can we expect an accord before the presidential elections?

['Awn] The accord is there. The national objectives are the point of controversy.

[Al-Burji] Are you not in disagreement with Prime Minister al-Huss?

['Awn] On what? On what national objective do we disagree?

[Al-Burji] You agree about the objective but the way to reach the objective and other details are different.

['Awn] What details?

[Al-Burji] Speaker Al-Husayni said you obstruct the presidential election?

['Awn] I say it again: I am an impregnable wall before presidential elections which hand in what is left of Lebanon and I am a broad road to regaining Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. I am against the appointment of a president for Lebanon.

When the U.S. envoy came to my house and told me they agreed on Mikhail Dahir I told him thank you for your efforts, but I reject the principle of appointment. I am not a stumbling block, but I do not fear this accusation. [passaage omitted]

[Al-Burji] It is being said that there are differences between you and the Americans. Is this true and what are the reasons for these differences?

['Awn] Firstly, there is no agreement with the Aamericans for there to be differences. The United States is a superpower exercising its influence in many areas in agreement with the Soviet Union.

It happened that here we are within the areas of U.S. influence. However, when this influence exceeds reasonable limits, we reject it.

[Al-Burji] Do you consider the U.S. ambassador's visit to you at the Defense Ministry a visit to you as prime minister?

['Awn] I wanted John McCarthy to visit the Defense Ministry, contrary to what the newspapers have said.

[Al-Burji] Are there eastern Arab states which deal with you?

['Awn] Yes, except for Syria.

[Al-Burji] We have noticed nothing of this sort?

['Awn] There are publicized and unpublicized things. Anyway, there is no Arab diplomatic representation in Beirut. Jordan, for example, has no representation.

[Al-Burji] That is true, but at least telephone consultations or contacts through other channels may take place?

['Awn] I will not open [channels] before I receive congratulations from the Arabs. I gave up the past style. Historic change is taking place here. Call that romanticism if you wish. If they corner us we will burn ourselves. We do not kiss hands.

We exist as a legitimate state. He who wants to recognize us he is welcome, he who does not, it is up to him. Our heart is open for all. We have committed no political or pan-Arab mistakes. Why are we being besieged this way?

Every person has to bear his responsibilities. We know how to save ourselves. All these acts do not frighten us.

[Al-Burji] What is your stand on a federation?

['Awn] Like my stand on partition. The unity of Lebanon is a sacred principle for me.

[Al-Burji] How long are you going to hold fast?

['Awn] Forever. Ask others how long they can hold fast.

### Islamic Jihad Threatens To Kidnap Italians

*NC0311173488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1728 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] An anonymous caller who claimed to be speaking on behalf of Islamic Jihad contacted Voice of Lebanon this evening. He issued a threat that his organization will

kidnap Italian nationals in West Beirut if the Italian Government does not release Aline Rizqallah, the Lebanese woman currently being detained in Italy.

### 'Violent' Amal-Hizballah Fighting in South

*NC0311172288 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] We begin our cast with a report on the flare-up between Hizballah and the Amal Movement in the areas of 'Ayn Bu Siwar, 'Ayn Qana, Jba' in the South. The two sides are currently engaged in violent clashes, in which all kinds of weapons are involved. Attacks and counterattacks by the two sides are reported.

### Further on Fighting

*NC0311182788 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] There has been an explosive security situation between the Amal Movement and Hizballah in the South since this afternoon. This development arises 4 days after Amal leader Nabih Birri accused the fundamentalist party of assassinating three leading Amal figures in Al-'Awza'i.

The situation erupted in 'Ayn Bu Siwar, 'Ayn Qana, and Jba' in Iqlim al-Tuffah at approximately 1515 this afternoon. The two sides engaged in violent fighting in which artillery and rockets were used. According to reports this evening, attacks and counterattacks have been launched and explosions can be heard as far as Sidon.

Security sources have not been able to gather inforamtion on the number of casualties in these clashes, which continue to rage as of this newscast.

According to a security report from the South, the exchange of gunfire between Amal and Hizballah started in front of the Hizballah center in 'Ayn Bu Siwar this afternoon. This was followed by a clash which quickly subsided. It has been learned that a member of Hizballah, with the nom de guerre of Yasir, was killed in that clash.

Amal sources played down the significance of the clash, and described it as no more than a security incident on the outskirts of 'Ayn Bu Siwar. These sources added that the situation returned to normal shortly thereafter.

Hizballah continues to maintain strong positions in 'Ayn Qana, 'Ayn Bu Siwar, and Jba'. The organization provides these positions with the necessary support from its bases in the areas of Jinsnaya, Al-Qurayyah, and 'Ayn al-Dulb.

Hizballah has a major presence together with pro-'Arafat forces in these areas. The fundamentalist party also can transfer reinforcements from its bases in Al-Luwayzah and Mlikh.

The three villages where the fighting is taking palce form a bufffer zone between the Palestinians and Amal gunmen on the Iqlim al-Tuffah front.

### 'Calm' Restored Following Clash

*NC0311202488 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Calm was restored in the 'Ayn Bu Siwar area in Iqlim al-Tuffah this evening following the security incident between the Amal Movement and Hizballah, which left one Hizballah member dead.

### Hizballah Official on Security Arrangements

*NC0411073288 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] In an interview with AFP, His Eminence Scholar Ibrahim al-Amin [Hizballah Consultative Council member] has said that the strategy of the Islamic resistance is basically designed to confront the Zionist enemy. He stressed that the efforts and resources of the resistance are being marshaled toward this target.

Consequently, Scholar al-Amin added, this strategy is in line with that of the brother Syrians and nationalist forces who are fighting Israel. He noted: We are totally against any security arrangements that guarantee the Zionists' security in southern Lebanon.

Asked about the presidential election in Lebanon, Al-Amin stated that Hizballah is not concerned with such matters. He said that Hizballah's condemnation of 'Awn's transitional government stems from its anti-Israeli stand and its view that the presence of this government is part of the Israeli invasion.

He pointed out that the isolationist forces in East Beirut are in blatant alliance with the Zionist enemy as part of a partitionist plot that jeopardizes Lebanon.

### Amal, Palestinians Clash Near Sidon

*NC0311190288 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Amal Movement members and the Palestinians are currently clashing along the combat lines to the southeast of Sidon, specifically on the Maghdushah and Mariya lines. The combatants are using various types of weapons.

### Abu Sharif Expects 'All-Out' Israeli Operations

*NC0311183988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (MENA)—Bassam Abu Sharif, adviser to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, expects Israel to launch an all-out military operations against Palestinian villages and camps in southern Lebanon within the next 2 days. This operation, he said, is part of a scheme called "cleansing the South of terrorists."

In a statement today, Abu Sharif disclosed that the Palestinian leadership received information within the past few hours that the U.S. Administration had been notified of the intended Israeli operation, and that it in turn had notified Syria of it.

According to the Palestinian official, certain Syrian-backed organizations, including the Amal Movement, the PFLP-GC led by Ahmad Jibril, and the Syrian-backed Al-Sa'iqah forces, intend to use this situation to attack Iqlim al-Kharrub and Sidon.

According to Abu Sharif, these organizations will use scores of rocket launchers, heavy artillery, and T-55 tanks recently provided them by Syria.

He noted that this action is part of the expected escalation in the region, particularly because the odds are that the Likud bloc will form the new Israeli government.

It is worth noting that Abu Sharif is currently on a visit to the UAE.

**Israeli Aircraft Conduct Reconnaissance Sorties**
*NC0411092288 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Israeli aircraft carried out reconnaissance sorties over Lebanese territory today, breaking the sound barrier at 1115.

**Fadlallah, Sha'ban Discuss 'Regional Policy'**
*NC0311173988 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Political roundtable discussion featuring Scholar Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah and Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, moderated by Afshar, correspondent of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Tehran; date not given. Moderator's questions are in Persian with the participants' answers in Arabic with simultaneous Persian translation by Sibuwayh.]

[Text] [Afshar] Greetings, dear listeners and compatriots. I wish each and every one of you, brothers and sisters, success. While commemorating 13 Aban [4 November], the anniversary of the exile of the imam of the ummah and the national day of the struggle against arrogance, I would like to inform you, dear viewers, that we are on the eve of the presidential elections in Lebanon.

For this purpose, this week's political roundtable discussion has been devoted to the problem of Lebanon and to the problems around this country.

I would like to briefly introduce the dear participants in this program to you, dear brothers and sisters. Our brother Scholar Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah is one of Lebanon's combatant clergymen, and our other brother, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, is the leader of the Islamic Unification Movement of Lebanon.

Since the dear participants in this week's political roundtable discussion will be speaking in Arabic, our brother Sibuwayh will be translating simultaneously.

I welcome you, dear brothers, for accepting the invitation extended to you by the political roundtable program.

Mr Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, I would like to ask the first question of this program to Your Excellency. As you know, the current situation in Lebanon is that there are two prime ministers, two cabinets, two police chiefs and so on.

If the current situation that exists in Lebanon continues, the Lebanese Government and country will practically be divided into two ruling systems. The Muslim and national forces in Lebanon are reacting to this. Where does Your Excellency think the root of this problem lies?

[Fadlallah] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. The Lebanese problem has deep roots in regional policy which is connected with international policy, because Lebanon has turned into an arena for the creation of regional political problems.

Also, it has become a scene for the solution of international political problems. Thus, we see how Lebanon has always been the scene of conflict among Arab forces that have had differences and have brought their conflicts to the Lebanese scene.

We also see how Lebanon has become the arena of Israeli acts, so that it can thus inflict pressures on existing political pivots in the region. If we think about this more, we can see how Lebanon has also turned into the focus of U.S. policies in the region.

Also, Lebanon represents a vital area for Syria, because Syria fears for its security and also fears that others may want to harm its security through Lebanon.

We know that Lebanon's current reality is actually part of the problem of the Middle East, where the United States has always strived to create more pressures in the Palestinian issue to achieve its goals within the framework of its policy.

Therefore, we see that the Lebanese issue has turned into an issue through which the intention is to pressure Syria. Also, through the current problems in Lebanon, the West wants to pressure the Muslim forces in this country as well.

Therefore, we see how two political fabrics have emerged in Lebanon. Actually, the objective behind this is to maintain the situation in Lebanon this way until after the U.S. elections, when the United States can start to deal with the Lebanese issue.

Actually, the U.S. intention as far as the current developments in Lebanon is to fully place the entire region at its disposal through its activities in Lebanon.

However, I believe that if this situation continues, Lebanon will be divided. There is no decision currently for dividing the region and the only issue that currently exists is the situation in Lebanon; and there are fears of its division.

The foreign parties want to further complicate the Lebanese issue so that they will find a way to politically activate the other big countries as far as the Palestinian issue is concerned. [sentence as heard] They intend to use the Lebanese scene to pursue their policies against the Palestinian people.

We do not think that what the Lebanese Muslims are suffering today will actually lead to an international crisis. A military solution cannot embrace the solution of all of Lebanon's problems and a political solution may be the only way in which Lebanon's problems can be solved.

[Afshar] In your remarks you stated that if this process continues, Lebanon will be divided. If this happens, how do you see the future of the region and what impacts will Lebanon's division have on the future of the region and on political calculations?

[Fadlallah] If we know that there is truly a decision to divide Lebanon, this means that there is also a plan for the division of the region as well.

Therefore, the commencement of Lebanon's division will mean that the Middle East area will be divided on the basis of tribes. And this policy—the division of the region—is not logical as far as international policy is concerned.

[Afshar] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, whenever the Lebanese problem faced a political impasse, the fire of war was kindled. Scholar Fadlallah stated that a military conflict cannot solve the current political impasse in Lebanon.

My question is: Do you foresee a conflict in Lebanon in the near future?

My main question is: Why has there not been an outbreak in Lebanon, one month after the Lebanese presidential elections impasse—something which usually happens in Lebanon?

[Sha'ban] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. We think that the balance of power in Lebanon has prevented an explosion. Also, the climatic, regional and domestic balances have postponed an explosion. If one of the sides thinks that it can end the situation to its benefit and makes this its policy, then we can think about a military solution.

We now want to see who will actually assume power and the main role in Lebanon. We are waiting to see if this situation will lead to a solution or to a conflict which will, in turn, become an element in solving this issue.

[Afshar] In view of all the issues that you brothers pointed to, what is your personal forecast, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, on a military conflict? Is there such a possibility in the near future?

[Sha'ban] As we stated, this issue will take a long time. We think that colonialism is carefully monitoring the situation because it does not want to commit a mistake which will have an unforeseen outcome.

The Christian world is currently thinking, both militarily and politically. The Islamic revolution of Iran forced colonialism to calculate everything before attempting anything.

Actually, colonialism wants to either surround the world Islamic movement and thus destroy it, or to find another solution to end this Islamic movement. Expressing any opinion on this is difficult at this point.

Therefore, colonialism is thinking of how to carefully monitor the situation and to make the necessary decision after carefully studying the situation.

We now see that if the Palestinian issue is continuing, if the Lebanese issue is continuing and if the Afghanistan issue has not yet been solved, these are all issues within the framework of this policy.

[Afshar] Scholar Sayyid Fadlallah, as you know, recently the martyr from Jabal 'Amil carried out a heroic act and attacked a column of Zionist armored forces near the Lebanese-Palestinian border.

This act may be effective in unifying the Lebanese Forces under the current situation. What was the reaction to this attack among the Lebanese Forces and can you tell us some things about this attack and which may not have been reported?

[Fadlallah] As far as I know, by this heroic and selfless act the martyr from Jabal 'Amil 'Abdallah 'Atwa, who was among the children of Lebanon's Islamic Resistance Movement, were able to kill and wound 40 men of the enemy forces.

This was the outcome of this heroic act and it also rendered void Israel's thought that it can always create a security belt for itself in Lebanon. We hope that such acts continue against Israel's borders and that one strong blow after another will be inflicted on the Zionist regime.

The impact of this act on Lebanon was that the committed Muslims in Lebanon, who were instilled with a feeling of strength and firm determination, now know that by such acts they can inflict heavy blows on the enemy and achieve their objectives to an extent.

Also, this act put an end to many of the differences that existed among Islamic groups and led to a type of unity in the acts and thoughts of Lebanon's Muslim combatants. Such acts can be the grounds for the unification of all forces that have, in one way or another, risen against Israel and that are selflessly resisting.

This act increased the resistance among Lebanon's combatant people and it can be a warning to the Maronites and to the Christians, who are moving in line with Iraq, to stop their acts. This act also had a great impact on the Islamic and political scene of Lebanon and showed everyone that any group that wants to resist Israel firmly can resort to such acts.

[Afshar] Scholar Fadlallah, following the heroic act by the martyr from Jabal 'Amil, the Zionist regime started bombing areas in Lebanon in revenge. After the bombing of areas in Lebanon by the Zionist regime, the Islamic Jihad announced that if the Israelis continue these bombardments, they will execute the U.S. hostages they are holding.

However, we see that the Zionist regime is continuing these bombings and the Islamic Jihad has not executed its U.S. hostages. What, in your opinion, is the reason for this?

[Fadlallah] We have actually not understood the nature of the Islamic thought of the Islamic Jihad Organization until now and we cannot correctly comment on it.

Therefore, possibly what they mean by what they have said is to make the United States understand that we cannot actually consider what Israel does and what the United States does as different, and we consider the acts by the United States and Israel to actually be similar.

The Islamic Jihad's statement on killing the hostages can be considered as a type of pressure by the Islamic Jihad on the United States because it is the United States that is strengthening Israel so that Israel can murder women, children, and innocent people, Palestinians and Palestinian children—Palestinians who are struggling to defend their freedom and borders.

Therefore, I can only express my view. But I do not have full information on their acts.

However, I also know that if the Islamic Jihad threatens, it is firm in its threat. Therefore, we should actually wait longer to better comment and define the statement by the Islamic Jihad.

We know that it is the United States which has created the motives for defense and resistance among the oppressed nations and nations that are in bondage, because it is the United States which has inflicted—with its various policies—all kinds of pressures on nations in bondage. This is why we see these nations rise against these policies.

Therefore, such statements can, first and foremost, be an obstacle to prevent Israel's acts and also be an element to inflict pressures for the release of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners by Israel.

[Afshar] You pointed out in your remarks that, with its statement, Islamic Jihad wanted to declare that there is no difference between the United States and Israel and that it does not differentiate between them.

However, despite all this, we know that Islamic Jihad recently released Dr Singh, a hostage of Indian origin. Despite the great efforts which the Republicans in the United States are exerting for the election of their presidential candidate—who also strived for this release—we have observed that the release favored the Republicans from a political viewpoint. They are now exploiting it in their proopaganda.

In view of what you have just stated, why was Dr Singh released at that juncture?

Additionally, because the Republicans and the Democrats have an identical nature as far as we are concerned, would it not have been better to release that U.S. hostage at another time?

[Fadlallah] Possibly. The release of the Indian doctor probably was based on two considerations: He is a doctor, and he comes from the Third World. The release of the Indian doctor who comes from the Third World may have been carried out outside the framework of world policies and especially of U.S. policy.

However, we realize that this was carried out during the U.S. election compaign, which sparked off this kind of comment and reaction. Therefore, the issue of the hostages is a political issue, which, however, also has a humanitarian aspect.

However, we now observe how the United States is resorting to the political spect of this issue, which has become more complicated, especially following the bombing of Lebanese areas by the Zionist regime. Thus, this issue appears to a certain extent to have entered a difficult stage, at this juncture.

[Afshar] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, why do you believe that an agreement has not yet been reached with regard to the Lebanese presidential elections? We should remember that the previous round of presidential elections in Lebanon did not face an impasse, even though, at that time, there was a serious threat of an Israeli aggression against Lebanon on the one hand, and there was a civil war in Lebanon, on the other.

However, even though none of the problems that I have mentioned exist, and, as you yourself have pointed out, possibility of a military outbreak for the time being, why are the presidential elections facing an impasse? I also would like to ask you to assess the role of the foreign powers in relation to this.

[Sha'ban] We think that, as we answered in a nutshell to your past question, the international forces actually want the protraction of the current situation in Lebanon.

By this they want to continue the current situation in Lebanon until a group is found that will speak and act on their behalf. This is because Lebanon has now been divided into political groups and various pivots.

Therefore we do not see the election of a president as the solution of Lebanon's problems and issues. Actually, the mischiefs in Lebanon started at the end of the term in office of Lebanon's former leader, because as far as the U.S. Administration is concerned, if a new head is elected for the Republic of Lebanon, this new leader will be unable to solve Lebanon's current problems.

We thus see a postponement in the Lebanese presidential elections so that, possibly, the domestic forces that exist can reach a solution in the election of a president.

We hope that, at this sensitive juncture in the Lebanese situation, the Muslim forces will be able to act within the framework of unity and coordination and be able to be vanguards in this phase of the Lebanese problems.

We see how all the problems in Lebanon stemmed from the injustices carried out by the leading group against this nation. This has led to the emergence of this situation.

Therefore, we do not believe that presidential elections will be held soon and that a president of Lebanon will be elected. As stated by Scholar Fadlallah, possibly after the U.S. presidential elections, the Lebanese problems may be solved by the United States.

However, I think that if these problems progress in this way, a solution will not be achieved soon.

[Afshar] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, negotiations were carried out recently among Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and 'Arafat. It is said that during these talks, issues pertaining to the Lebanese crisis were discussed and decisions adopted. Do you have any news for us in relation to this?

[Sha'ban] We believe that the aim of this current behavior by the Arab leaders actually is to surround the vast Islamic movement. These countries and those Arab governments which are meeting so closely now, want, through these meetings, to find a way to inflict a blow on the Islamic movement and, ultimately, to destroy it.

As long as there are forces in the region that throw stones at U.S. acts and obstruct U.S. attempts in the area, there also always will be countries in the region that will be working to destroy this movement. Since 1948 we have not witnessed any Arab government actually carrying out any effective step toward the solution of the Palestinian issue, although we have witnesed these regimes throwing stones to prevent the success of the Palestinian movement.

We even have witnessed Arab countries, and particularly Egypt, preventing the Palestinians residing in them from leaving and rushing to the aid of their brothers. Thus, these arrogant forces and their mercenaries in the Arab world give Israel the green light to do whatever it wants against the oppressed Palestinian ummah. Actually, Israel's security is contingent upon the security of its neighboring Arab countries.

Therefore, the pressure which arrogance inflicts on these countries is primarily aimed at bringing puppet regimes to power in these countries and to crush Islamic movements from the inside. The ultimate goal is to make all this lead to Israel's security.

This explains why when Muslims in one of these countries, and, particularly in Tunisia and recently in Algeria, rise and struggle to make their just voices heard, they always are destroyed.

We recently have seen the fear with which the Arab regimes view the awakening of the Muslims and the movement of the Muslims. We hope that this will continue so that we achieve good results regarding liberation.

[Afshar] Scholar Fadlallah, recently, following a political coup attempt, Michel 'Awn assumed power in Lebanon. As you know, the Iraqi regime was one of the first countries to officially recognize Michel 'Awn's government.

Following this recognition, Iraq started to provide Lebanon with major military assistance. As the news has reported, the commerce minister of Lebanon's military cabinet is currently in Iraq. The assessment of the Iraqi regime's support for Michel 'Awn is that Iraq wants to use Lebanon to settle its accounts with Syria.

What is your opinion of this assessment? What is your own assessment of the Iraqi regime's support for Michel 'Awn?

[Fadlallah] Michel 'Awn is among those people who were promoted by U.S. policy and the Army that Michel 'Awn is now leading is an Army on which the United States relies to solve the Lebanese issues. Therefore, he is a man of the United States.

Also, we are witnessing a secret movement in the political scene, the objective of which is to bring Michel 'Awn to power in all the political circles of Lebanon. We are trying to see if there is something behind the political scenes.

As for the cooperation between Michel 'Awn, and Iraq, this goes further than the reports that we have heard in the world mass media about Michel 'Awn's cooperation with Iraq. Actually, we do not think that the overture by Iraq and its support for Michel 'Awn's regime can become a force in the Lebanese scene or in the region.

Therefore, Iraq's support for Michel 'Awn cannot be very lasting on the Lebanese scene. We are firmly resisting these overtures by Iraq. We do not think that they will be able to achieve anything in the near future on the regional political scene with this support.

[Afshahr] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, after Michel 'Awn came to power, another of the countries that expressed support for his government was Libya. How do you assess the impact of this act by Libya on the equation of forces in Lebanon and, basically, what can the reason be behind this act by Libya?

[Sha'ban] We see how Libya has been present in Lebanon since the present regime came to power in Libya, and it has had a type of coordination with the national liberation movement of Lebanon. Libya has had various views on the Lebanese problems.

We have now reached a situation where we see Libya's support for this regime. We have always witnessed various and contradictory political and even ideological views by Libya, and ultimately all these overtures and positions by Libya have led to the conclusion that Libya has acted without awareness on Lebanon's political scene.

We know, on the one hand, that Libya cannot have a vast impact on Lebanon's political scene because Libya does not enjoy much support either in the Christian or Lebanese faction, and we see how the Libyan regime was condemned for having kidnapped Imam Musa Sadr.

Actually, Libya's recent overtures on the Lebanese political scene can be assessed in light of Libya's differences with Syria. Libya's recent act may be defined as a type of pressure on Syria.

Therefore, we know that Libya cannot have a long life in Lebanon's developments and political scene and this stand by Libya is opposed by many non-Muslims, namely, the Christians.

[Afshar] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, since Your Excellency is a guest of the Islamic Republic of Iran, do you have a message for the Muslims of Iran in these last minutes of the program?

[Sha'ban] In the name of God, the almighty, the merciful. I think and believe that the only important incident of the 20th century was the boiling over the Islamic movement and the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran. This movement has granted hope to the Muslims of the world.

The only request that I have from the Islamic ummah of Iran is to fully stand always on their beliefs, and this their current movement, and to continue this movement, with more strength, under the sagacious leadership of the imam of the ummah, may his shadow extend.

We hope that this movement and great leadership will be an example and a light leading all the Muslims. We thank you very much. Peace be upon you.

[Afshar] We thank you. Scholar Fadlallah, we would like to ask you to send a message to the Iranian nation as well.

[Fadlallah] I tell the Muslims of Iran and of the world: Look at Lebanon and how it was torn up. We see that Lebanon was divided because it gave in to the colonialist movement. Look at your Iran, which has scored such victories under the leadership of Islam.

I tell the Muslims in Iran and abroad, I tell all of you, that the leader of all of us should be one person; and this leader cannot be anyone better than his holiness the imam—an imam who has proven his capability, devotion, and leadership power to the ummah.

We should be the ummah that has been promised by the imam in the Koran, that this ummah is one and I, God, am the master of this ummah. Peace be upon you.

[Afshar] I thank you, dear brothers, for having participated in the political roundtable of the second network.

Dear listeners, I hope that this program has been useful to you, dear brothers and sisters. I bid you goodnight, together with the brothers who participated in this program, Scholar Sayyid Fadlallah and Shaykh Sayyid Sha'ban, and with my other colleagues in the political group of the second network of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. God bless you. Good night.

## Afghanistan

### Pakistani F-16's Down 2 Air Force Jets in Khowst

*LD0311170188 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] The BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that around 0930 today two Pakistani F-16's violated Afghan airspace over the Khowst area. They fired two missiles and shot down an Afghan Air Force jet which was patroiling 20 km east of Khowst major-district.

A second Afghan Air Force jet, which was patrolling over Khowst major-district today, was attacked at 1457 today and shot down by Pakistani F-16's which had penetrated Afghan airspace in the Khowst region.

### Pakistani Charge Summoned

*LD0311185188 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] The Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry at 1730 today to receive a protest and a strong warning from the Afghan Government about repeated aggression and violations by Pakistan's Armed Forces.

The protest was conveyed by the deputy head of the First Political Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Despite repeated protests by the Republic of Afghanistan about violations of and interference in Afghan territory and the direct assistance given to the armed exxremists in violation of the Geneva accords, the Pakistani side has not taken any steps to prevent such unjust actions.

According to responsible sources in the security forces, on 2 November Pakistan's Armed Forces and militia, under the command of experienced Pakistani officers, used so-called attacks by the Afghan mujahidin as a pretext for an attack with heavy weapons on the region of Towr Kham, the country's biggest transit center, and on the security posts around that region.

They were trying to capture Shinwar major district. As a result of this savage attack, great material loss and loss of life was inflicted and the security posts, the customs office, and the visa and passport office were set on fire.

The Afghan Government, having observed recent incidents in this region, seriously warns the Pakistani authorities against such irresponsible and aggressive actions. Every day Pakistan increases its flagrant armed interference in the internal affairs of our country, contrary to the provisions of the Geneva accords.

It should take action as soon as possible to normalize the situation in this region and to prevent such hostile attacks which are against all international norms and standards. Otherwise the Afghan Armed Forces will respond to the shameful aggression and interference by Pakistan. Responsibility for the consequences of these savage attacks will rest with the Pakistani authorities.

Also, at 0930 and 1457 today, two Pakistani F-16 aircraft violated Afghan airspace and fired at our aircraft. As a result, two of our aircraft were shot down. One of them, a trainer, was downed over Khowst airport.

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan strongly protests this flagrant, obvious, and shameful aggression by the Pakistani Air Force and draws the attention of the Pakistani authorities to the repeated aggression and violations.

### Commentary on Pakistani Charges

*LD0311133688 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 3 Nov 88*

["Commentary on Pakistani Allegations Against Afghanistan"—BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 1, BAKHTAR—The Republic of Afghanistan which has chosen the path to peace neither commits aggression against any country nor allows others to do so against it. These facts are fundamentals of the policy of national reconciliation and contents of Geneva agreements.

Recently the Pakistani authorities have launched deafening hue and cry on the fabricated violations of Afghan planes over the Pakistani territory. In order to deceive Pakistanis and the world public, they claim that the Pakistani F-16 planes shot down two Afghan planes over the Pakistani territory.

Yaqub Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan used this baseless allegation as a means of propaganda against the Republic of Afghanistan in the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Nicosia and in the forty third session of the UN General Assembly as well.

The Republic of Afghanistan while resolutely refuting this baseless allegation of the Pakistani authorities considered it as a mere means of propaganda against Afghanistan. The essence of this reality lies in this fact that the Pakistani authorities have not yet proved their allegations.

In this connection THE MUSLIM daily of Pakistan on the first of October wrote that Islamabad once again claimed that another two Afghan planes which were flying at an high altitude in Bajaur were shot down by air to air missiles.

Later, they said that attempts were made to recover wreckages and remnants of those planes. But after the elapse of two weeks their attempts were failed. The daily further says that the Pakistani authorities were not able to obtain the least proof for their allegations.

Attempts of Pakistan to side-track world public opinion on the honesty shown by the Republic of Afghanistan for the fulfilment of Geneva agreements were so far proved as futile.

They try that through these propaganda cammouflage hundred instances of violations by that country from Geneva agreements. [sentence as received] The Republic of Afghanistan has so far submitted one hundred and ten notices on Pakistani violations from Geneva agreements to the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP).

The Afghans have not yet forgotten another allegation made by Pakistan that ten thousand Soviet soldiers were dispatched to Qandahar lately. The Pakistanis who did not have convincing facts in this regard confessed to the baselessness of this allegation as well.

Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of one of the extremist groups also considered it as totally baseless as well.

The people of Afghanistan are in favour of elimination of tension and creation of peaceful atmosphere with its neighbour on one hand and ensurance of peace in Afghanistan on the other.

Those interested to get further information on the Pakistani allegations against Afghanistan are referred to the Pakistani mass media.

### Army Begins Firing Soviet-Made Missiles

*BK0311135888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1350 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[By Pratap Chakravarty]

[Text] Kabul, Nov 3 (AFP)—The Afghan Army has begun firing Soviet-made Scud missiles from Kabul on mujahidin bases in sensitive Afghanistan provinces, Western diplomats said here Thursday.

At least three Scud-B missiles were fired from Kabul Wednesday at mujahidin targets 150 kilometres (90 miles) away in the strategic eastern frontier province of Nangarhar, the diplomats said.

An official spokesman here Wednesday announced the acquisition of the latest medium-range surface-to-surface missiles for a new offensive against the mujahidin, but refused to confirm that they had been bought from Moscow.

The diplomats said the Afghan Army had been equipped with Scuds to enable them to launch from the capital itself to cut deployment time. The Scud-B missile has a range of 280 kilometres (175 miles).

The missiles are of the same type as those Iraq used against Iran earlier this year, the diplomats said, adding that the multi-purpose weapons could be equipped with several kinds of warheads including chemical warheads.

Kabul has denied using napalm on mujahidin fighters and has asked the United Nations to investigate all allegations levelled by Islamabad.

Moscow reportedly supplied the Scuds to the Afghan Army in retaliation for a rocket attack at the Kabul airport last month in which a Soviet child, his mother and seven others were killed.

Western and Eastern-bloc diplomats said the Defence Ministry had announced it would acquire more such missiles to intensify the war against the rebels, who have spurned a government offer to participate in President Najibullah's national reconciliation programme.

The Soviet-backed Afghan Government Wednesday paraded the missiles through the capital and telecast the launch of the missiles from the foothills of the surrounding mountains.

Afghan Air Force planes followed the missiles' path and diplomats said the pilots were recording the success of the hits near Jalalabad.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Wednesday that the latest missiles were first test-fired Tuesday and used against the mujahidin with "major successes."

The Soviets seek to stabilise the situation in Afghanistan before they leave under a U.N.-brokered peace pact signed in April, and the introduction of the Scuds is clearly aimed at giving the Afghan Army an edge over the rebels armed with Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, a Western diplomat told AFP.

According to diplomatic estimates, some 300 people were killed and more than 1,000 injured in Kabul in rocket attacks during September, triggering counter-offensives by the Afghan Air Force and Army.

(Diplomatic sources in Islamabad said that 130 were killed in Nangarhar in October and 230 in Kabul by rebel rocket attacks.)

### General on 'Powerful Rockets'

*LD0411083388 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Kabul, Nov 3, BAKHTAR—Fires of powerful rockets by the Armed Forces of the country on the strongholds and bases of irreconcilable oppositions in Maro Lagad [placename as received] area, Nangarhar Province, were proved successful and very effective, says Brigadier General Muhammad Zahir Sulaymal, commandant of the field artillery forces in an interview here.

These blows are inflicted on those bases and depots of lethal armaments such as anti-aircraft and ground to ground rockets as well as thousands of mines which were brought from Pakistan and piled there by the extremists since long ago, he added.

Powerful rocket attacks on Maro Lagad were carried out in retaliation of the extremist attacks in Jalalabad as a result of which one hundred thirty people were killed and hundred others wounded during last week, he said.

This base which was destroyed by the Armed Forces of the country in 1986, was reestablished and piled with arms and ammunition imported from Pakistan, the general said.

After the signing of Geneva agreements, relying on this armament the extremists did not show readiness for talks with the government and cessation of war and bloodshed in the country. We hope that these pounding blows awake those who have not yet responded [to] peace proposals of the Republic of Afghanistan for peace, Sulaymal noted.

### Missiles Fired on 'Extremists'

*LD0311174688 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] The Armed Forces have inflicted heavy blows on the extremists supported by the United States and Pakistan. They prevent the warmongering extremists from creating obstacles on the way toward realizing the policy of national reconciliation and the implementation of peaceful measures by the Government of Afghanistan.

For example, as a result of blows on the extremists in Arghandab, Daman, Shah Vali Kot, and (Sor Kotal) Districts, Qandahar Province by the country's Armed Forces, 88 extremists were recently crushed and another 7 of them were seriously injured. A number of the enemy's weapons were destroyed and their hideouts were eliminated.

As a result of mopping-up operations carried out by the Armed Forces today in Sarowbi District, 25 extremists were crushed and 22 mines planted by the extremists along the road between Kabul and Jalalabad were eliminated.

As a result of mopping up operations by the Armed Forces in the areas around (Bekak) and (Awalkhan) villages and Baraki District, Logar Province, nine extremists, including two Pakistani advisers, were crushed. Two rocket units with nine rockets and one rocket launcher were seized by the Armed Forces. During this operation one enemy truck loaded with weapons and ammunition was burned.

A report from Gardeyz says that 37 extremists, including 1 U.S. and 1 Pakistani adviser, were crushed today by the Armed Forces in the areas around Zarmal District, Paktia Province, and another three men were seriously injured.

According to another report from (Kandari) and (Cheshma-e shir) villages, Pol-e Khomri District, Baghlan Province, 50 rocket launchers and dozens of various weapons were seized in these regions as a result of an operation carried out by the Armed Forces. Three extremists, attached to the Gulbuddin group, were crushed and four were injured.

The criminal extremists today fired surface-to-surface missiles on the residential areas (?Oli Sofla) village, Lowgar Province. As a result two persons, including one child, were martyred and another two were injured. Seven houses were damaged.

Powerful missiles were launched at the hideouts and bases of the irreconcilable extremists in Marolagad region of Nangarhar Province. The operation was assessed as successful and effective.

Brigadier General Muhammad Zahir Sulayman, chief of staff of the land artillery forces, in an interview with the BIA correspondent, said that these blows were inflicted on bases used for the long-term accumulation and storage of lethal weapons brought form Pakistan by the extremists.

The extremists accumulated various weapons including anti-aircraft missile complexes, surface-to-surface missiles, and thousands of mines and shells.

Brig Gen Sulayman said that during the past few weeks alone 130 civilians were killed in Jalalabad city by weapons which were stored in this base, and hundreds were injured. the firing of (?three) missiles at the weapons store in Marolagad was an act to prevent a repetition. The general said [words indistinct].

He said that we are hoping that such measures will instill reason in those who have so far ignored the peace proposals of the Afghan Government and will make them think responsibly about the constructive (?initiatives) of our government.

### Missiles Fail To Hit Bases

*BK0411135988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, Nov 4 (AFP)—Newly acquired Soviet-made SS-1 Scud missiles have failed to hit rebel bases in the eastern Afghan border province of Nangarhar, resistance sources said here Friday.

Afghan Government troops have fired at least five surface-to-surface missiles on rebel strongholds in the province in the past two days, "but none hit our bases," a spokesman for Muhammad Yunis Khalis, chief of the resistance Hezb-e Eslami group, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The rebels shot down one jet and one helicopter flown to monitor the impact of the missiles, the spokesman said, adding that the Afghan helicopter pilot was captured in the Marco region across the border.

Western diplomats said Thursday that between six and eight SS-1 missiles were fired from a launching site in Kabul on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The spokesman said one Scud missile fell as far as Shamshad village 12 kilometers (seven miles) from the Khyber Pass border crossing with Pakistan.

An Afghan general was quoted by the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR as saying, "we hope that these pounding blows awake those who have not yet responded to proposals of the Republic of Afghanistan for peace."

Mr. Khalis, whose forces are engaged in guerrilla operations on the highway linking the provincial capital Jalalabad with the Khyber Pass border post Towr Kham said "the much publicised missiles had no impact whatsoever," his spokesman said. The 90-kilometer (56-mile) Towr Kham-Jalalabad highway has been closed since the rebels took Towr Kham on Wednesday.

The spokesman quoting wireless messages from rebel commanders said the long-range Scud-B missiles were all fired from Kabul. He said the missiles had landed past their intended targets an failed to cause any damage. "All our bases are intact."

Military experts say the Scud missiles are effective in harassing civilians in towns and cities, but are known for being inaccurate against precise military targets.

"The regime gave publicity to the new weapon to terrorise the mujahidin and boost the sinking morale of its own forces," the spokesman said. But he said the results were the opposite. "It has removed the fears and with the failure of the latest strategy mujahidin's morale has gone very high," he said.

The spokesman said the rebel attacks would not cease and that pressure on Jalalabad would continue. Sources in his party said the guerrillas attacked Jalalabad airport again Thursday, destroying one helicopter and one tank.

Six soldiers died in the rebel attacks, they said adding that intense fighting was continuing for the capture of the Ghani Kheyl garrison near the town.

Pakistan said Thursday it shot down an intruding Afghan Sukhoi 22 ground attack fighter plane, capturing its pilot.

Kabul authorities charged that Pakistani F-16 planes had violated Afghan airspace and hit two Afghan jets which crashed over the bordering Khowst region.

### Commentator on New Missiles

*LD0311214588 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Commentary by BAKHTAR military commentator]

[Excerpts] To foil the destructive activities of the extremists who wage an armed campaign against our people's peace and security, to strengthen the Armed Forces and safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the country, and to foil foreign violation and interference, the Republic of Afghanistan has recently obtained various type of modern and advanced weapons including long-range missiles which are strong and effective.

This is Afganistan's legal right and Article 11 of the Republic of Afghanistan's Constitution says in this regard: The defense of independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity is the main duty of the state and the people. The Afghan Armed Forces are dutybound to defend the country against enemies and enhance its military readiness. The state ensures the security and defense capability of the country and (?equips) the Armed Forces.

Therefore, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan, which are naturally defensive in character, are being strengthened in accordance wih the country's Constitution.

It is surprising that the Washington authorities launched a deafening hue and cry immediately after the news that Afghanistan now possesses various type of modern weapons was broadcast. In order to mislead world public opinion, they pretend that the use of military equipment is contrary to the Geneva accords, while strengthening Afghanistan's Armed Forces is the legal right of the Afghan people which cannot be limited by any other documents and accords except the country's constitution.

If someone asks these authorities—who consider themselves to be a nurse to the people of Afghanistan who is kinder than their mother—why they have not raised their voice during the 8 months since the signing of the Geneva accords when the extremists fired hundreds of long-range U.S. missiles at residential areas of Afghan cities and got thousands of other new missiles from the U.S. and Pakistani authorities?

Why did these authorities not hear the screams and groans of the mothers, sisters, and fathers who lost their children and dear ones as a result of extremists' firing

U.S. missiles? Why did they not voice their fears? These authorities who are blind to their own actions are fully aware that as a result of U.S. missile fire which has [word indistinct] from Pakistan in flagrant opposition to the Geneva documents, more than 500 innocent children, women, and elderly people have been killed in Kabul city alone.

Why have they chosen to be silent about sending arms to the extremists and about their terroristic actions against innocent people? What positive reaction have these authorities shown—as they cry crocidile tears for Afghanistan's people and make accusations about the violations of the Geneva accords—toward strengthening Afghanistan's Armed Forces which is its legitimate right. Or in observing the Geneva accords? [passage omitted]

The facts show that the United States and Pakistan have violated this article of the Geneva agreement several times and are continuing the undeclared war against Afghanistan most intensively. So far, the United States and Pakistan have not given any positive response to any of Afghanistan's peace-loving proposals and initiatives. They have traded each peace-loving initiative by the Republic of Afghanistan as weakness.

It is no accident that Mr Charles Redman, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, expressed anxiety about the existence of long-range missiles in Afghanistan, for he knows that the extremists no longer are strong enough to resist the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan.

To justify the Washington administration's anxiety, Mr Redman said that the Soviet missiles could attack the western regions of Pakistan's border. He has forgotten one fact: The Republic of Afghanistan will never attack any country and will not allow any one else to violate the homeland of Afghans.

The [words indistinct] of the Republic of Afghanistan has proved in practice, by its declaration of national reconciliation and its observation of the Geneva accords, that it hates war and violation. On the contrary it struggles for peace.

Although the Afghan Armed Forces have been strengthened with the most modern weapons, they are fully defensive in character. It should be emphasized that the Afghan Armed Forces have given and will continue to give a fitting answer to any type of violation.

The country's Armed Forces are responsible for defending the independence, territorial integrity, peace, and security in the Republic of Afghanistan. It is Afghanistan's legal right to strengthen its Armed Forces. No one has the right to object to the Afghan people's national right.

## Chief of Staff on Reconciliation, Soviet Pullout

*LD0311223288 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Excerpts] The Afghan Armed Forces are the guardians of peace and security in the country. In the move toward national reconciliation they have a crucial responsibility for the nationwide restoration of peace, preparing the ground for talks and compromises between various forces of [words indistinct].

Esteemed Muhammad Asef Delawar, chief of the General Staff of the Republic of Afghanistan, spoke to our corresponedent about the duties of the Armed Forces in light of national reconciliation:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Esteemed Chief of the General Staff, please tell us about the role of the Armed Forces in implementing the policy of national reconciliation and in preparing the ground for the creation of a coalition in the regions.

[Delawar] Clearly, the policy of national reconciliation is the result of many years of experience and planning by the party and government of the Republic of Afghanistan, the serious need of the people for peace, and their hatred of war. [passage omitted]

After the signing of the Geneva accords, which we are earnestly implementing, the chiefs of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan decided to change the strategic position of our forces in Konarha, Sharan, Orgun, Arghestan and Goshta.

Moreover, in order to advance the reconciliation policy, we have recently withdrawn the Armed Forces from Nejrab, because of the readiness of the people of Nejrab and Mahmud-e Raqi to look after the security of the region.

This is clear evidence of the earnest attitude of the government and the Armed Forces of the Republic to create a coalition and restore peace in the country.

If the extremists and the enemies of reconciliation regard these peace-creating measures by our Armed Forces as a sign of weakness in the Armed Forces, they are quite wrong.

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan are equipped with most modern weapons, and this status will be maintained in the future too. They are ready for the independent defense of the Republic of Afghanistan and are fully prepared to carry out their duties.

[Correspondent] Thank you. The second question is this: What will be the situation relating to combat preparedness of the Armed Forces after the withdrawal of the limited units of the Soviet Union?

[Delawar] In answering this question I refer again to the statement by Esteemed President Najibullah in the Milli Shura. [passage omitted]

At present, in those provinces of the country where there are no limited units of the Soviet Union, our units have the task of defending these regions. After the withdrawal of the limited units of the Soviet Union from the centers and large cities such as Jalalabad, Qandahar, Gardeyz, and so on, the armed extremists began (?provocative) operations to capture important centers.

During this period, not only have they increased the number of their armed companies, but also the volume of military assistance from Pakistan and the United States to the extremists, such as heavy weapons and surface-to surface missiles, has increased to the point where our units in those regions are feeling greater pressure.

Despite all the pressure that the extremists exerted, they were unable to capture any of the important centers. Instead, the hatred and repulsion of our people for their actions in launching surface-to-surface missiles on the cities and residential areas, which has caused the death of dozens and hundreds of our innocent compatriots, have deepened.

During this 4-month period our Armed Forces had to discharge protective and security duties in the whole territory of Afghanistan.

At this very moment the Armed Forces are engaged in the active defense of the important centers of socioeconomic installations and they are protecting the highways.

However, in those regions where the warmonger extremists impose war on us and the life and wealth of the people are being plundered, our Armed Forces have and will give a crushing reply to these warmongers.

The victories of our Armed Forces, within the framework of an independent defense, are a clear sign of the high state of preparedness and morale of the Armed Forces personnel. Our noble people have come to believe that their national Armed Forces have and will have all-round preparedness for the independent defense of the Republic of Afghanistan and for crushing the warmongers.

I assure you, esteemed listeners of Radio Afghanistan and all the peace-loving people of Afghanistan, that we will work with all our might to enhance the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and to restore nationwide peace in the country. [end recording]

## Mujahidin To Bar Trade Through Towr Kham Post

*BK0311132488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 3 (AFP)—Afghan rebels vowed on Thursday not to allow trade through a major checkpoint on the Khyber Pass border crossing with Pakistan, a post they captured a day before.

Mujahidin commander Mas'ud of the Hezb-e Eslami group said the rebels would keep the road that starts at the captured post of Towr Kham closed until the guerrillas captured the city of Jalalabad, resistance sources here said.

According to the sources the rebels control about 40 kilometres (25 miles) of the 90-kilometer (55-mile) Towr Kham-Jalalabad highway. They said the guerrillas were advancing towards Jalalabad.

The highway, a main trade route between Afghanistan and Pakistan, has remained open during the past nine years of war between the U.S.-backed mujahidin and the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

Afghan carpets and fruits and Soviet made caviar and small electric devices for India also passed through this checkpoint.

"We will not allow commercial traffic on this road," the guerilla commander said adding that only travellers would be allowed.

On the Pakistani side, authorities have closed the road and allowed only trucks with mujahidin onboard, eyewitnesses said.

## 112th Note Handed Over to UN Mission

*LD0311185288 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] This evening the 112th memorandum on Pakistan's flagrant and obvious violation of the provisions of the Geneva accords was handed to the UN Good Offices Mission in Pakistan and Afghanistan [UNGOMAP] branch in Kabul.

The memorandum draws UNGOMAP's attention to the provocative attacks by the Pakistani Armed Forces and militias on the security border posts of Towr Kham's garrison and customs office which took place on 12 and 13 Aqrab [2-3 November] which resulted in the Towr Kham customs office being burned down and which caused heavy financial losses.

This memorandum also draws the above mentioned delegation's attention to the fact that a Pakistani military F-16 aircraft violated Afghan airspace and shot down two Afghan Air Force aircraft including a training aircraft over Khowst District using air-to-air missiles.

The memorandum requests UNGOMAP to assess comprehensively these violations of Article 2, Document 1 and to present the results to Afghanistan and the UN secretary general.

### Prime Minister Leads Delegation to UN Meeting

*LD0311212088 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Muhammad Hasan Sharq, leading a high ranking state delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in New York at 1500.

At the New York international airport, the prime minister and his accompanying delegation were welcomed by Shah Muhammad Dost, minister without portfolio and permanent representative of the Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations; 'Abdul Ghafar Lakanwal, deputy foreign minister; personnel of the permanent mission; and members of the Afghan delegation to the 43d UN General Assembly.

### Hatif on Najibullah Speech to Parliament

*LD0311134988 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 1, BAKHTAR—President Najibullah's speech delivered in the parliament covered comprehensive initiatives for peace, says 'Abdurrahim Hatif, vice-president of the Republic, in an interview to a BAKHTAR reporter.

President Najibullah in his speech emphasized on the restructuring of the country and putting an end to bloodshed and asked the different state organs to properly fulfil their obligations in this respect. He also referred to legislative documents numbering to sixty since the announcement of the policy of national reconciliation; the most important of which are the country's constitution, amendment to democratic land reforms, parties law, press law and labour code law.

President Najibullah showed preparedness for the establishment of a broad-based government as well as for holding a loya jirgah (grand assembly) and a broad peace assembly in order to help solving the problems through dialogue.

Based on refugees international convention, the refugees are eligible to special rights. President Najibullah said that the Republic of Afghanistan will draw the attention of the world community to help the refugees based in Pakistan and Iran to return home.

President Najibullah also proposed demilitarisation of Afghanistan and requested the United Nations to study it through a commission under the aegis of UN secretary general. In my view, 'Abdurrahim Hatif continued to say, there are adequate materials in Najibullah's theses about the demilitarisation of Afghanistan.

If they are properly analysed and implemented the proposal will guarantee a glaring [as received] future for the destiny of the People of Afghanistan.

Viewing further on President Najibullah's proposal on demilitarisation, 'Abdurrahim Hatif suggested that in a country where there is serious shortages in the spheres of literacy, schooling and residential houses there is no need for war ammunitions.

In the past ten years, the Republic's vice-president went on, 60 percent of the country's budget was spent on defensive war. The countries such as Germany, Japan, Italy, Switzerland and Austria which do not carry the burden of military expenditures the rate of growth is high and the people there enjoy a comfortable life. [sentence as received]

Demilitarisation of Afghanistan is not to the detriment of any neighbouring countries, if effect is given to President Najibullah's proposal on demilitarisation the next generation of Afghanistan will be able to live in peace and tranquillity.

Replying to another question, the vice-president said that the opponents of demilitarisation in Afghanistan will be merely those who want to gain superiority by means of weapons. Those who lack a sense of responsibility may reject this proposal, the number of which will be a few and its effect will be inconsiderate.

However, there may be some countries at international level which might create obstacles to this proposal. Such countries are aiming at intensifying regional tension, 'Abdurrahim Hatif pointed out.

In fact, the demilitarisation of Afghanistan is in the interest of Afghanistan and its people at large, the country's vice-president underlined.

### Islamic Council Supports Najibullah Proposals

*LD0411090688 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 3, BAKHTAR—The Consultative Islamic Supreme Council of the Office of President has released a resolution today in support of the proposals set forth by President Najibullah. The resolution calls upon all Afghan Muslims inside and outside Afghanistan to take advantage of this opportunity for ending war and fratricide.

The council in its resolution has appealed to scholars and Islamic organisations particularly to the neighbouring countries to influence the Afghan opposition groups to become prepared for peace, cessation of war and talks.

The Consultative Islamic Supreme Council in its resolution has made a request from His Majesty Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, to take appropriate step for ending conflicts among Muslims, to become the host country for the talks and to cooperate for the realisation of Najibullah's proposal.

The resolution has called upon all clergymen of the country to persuade all the people in their sermons, collective and individual talks for unity and making peace.

The resolution has also requested the clergymen, influential persons, intellectuals, national traders and other strata of the Afghan people to invite the refugees and the armed Afghans to return home and to cooperate in state sovereignty.

The resolution has also asked the social organisations to act vigorously and to invite the opponents inside and outside the country to return home and to lay down arms by sending them messages.

### Electricity Line Contract Signed With USSR

*LD0411042188 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] A contract for the delivery of equipment required by the 220/kilovolt Kabul to Pol-e Khomri transmission line, worth R3,657,005, including transportation costs to Hayratan and insurance, was concluded in Kabul today between Soviet and Afghan authorities.

In accordance with this contract, which makes use of the credit embodied in the agreement dated April 1988 between the Afghan and Soviet Governments, this equipment with be handed over to the Afghan side in Hayratan port within 30 months.

The contract was signed by Water and Electricity Minister Raz Muhammad Paktin and by the deputy counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

A Ministry of Water and Electricity spokesman said that after the delivery of this equipment, the construction and assembly work of the 220/kilovolt Kabul to Pol-e Khomri transmission line will begin.

After the commissioning of this project, the difficulties in Kabul city concerning the shortage of electricity will be relieved.

## India

### Gandhi: Troops Successful in Maldives Mission

*BK0411074688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today announced in the Lok Sabha amid cheers that the Indian paratroopers who were rushed to the help of our friendly nation, Maldives, successfully completed the mission at about 0230 [2030 GMT] this morning.

President Gayoom and other high dignitaries of Maldives are safe.

Mr Gayoom rang up Mr Rajiv Gandhi this morning to thank him for the timely and effective help in foiling the attempt of mercenaries to overthrow the democratically elected government there.

Mr Gandhi informed the House some mercenaries have been captured and mopping- up operations are going on.

More Indian troops have been sent to Maldives.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 0739 GMT on 4 November in a report on the same speech, said Mr Gandhi indicated "he expected the troops to begin pulling out of the Indian Ocean nation later Friday."]

### 'Terrorists' Kill 10 Bus Passengers in Punjab

*BK0311161088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] In Punjab terrorists killed 10 bus passengers near Gurjarpura village in Ajnala area of Amritsar District this evening.

According to an official spokesman, the terrorists fired and burst the tires of the (Prakshin) Road Transport Corporation bus. The bus was on its way from Sirsa in Haryana to Derababananak.

The terrorists stopped the bus and started firing indiscriminately. Three persons, including a woman, were injured in the shoot-out.

The sound of the firing by the terrorists attracted the security forces, who started chasing the terrorists immediately. The chase was continuing when reports last came in.

### Bomb Blasts Kill 15 in Punjab; Curfew Imposed

*BK0411130588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] In Punjab, an indefinite curfew has been imposed in Batala town of Gurdaspur District following a series of bomb blasts. Fifteen persons were killed and 45 injured in the explosions this afternoon.

According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, four to five bomb blasts rocked the Chakri Bazar locality.

### AFP Report on Batala Blast

*BK0411134888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1334 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Amritsar, India, Nov 4 (AFP)—Two powerful time bombs hidden in sewing machines exploded simultaneously in the industrial town of Batala in Punjab Friday, killing at least 20 people and injuring more than 50, police said.

The bombs, planted in sewing machines and equipped with timing devices, exploded in a narrow street of the predominantly Hindu Chakri Bazaar area in the walled city, the scene of four similar blasts 18 months ago, Police Superintendant M.R. Sharma said here.

Eyewitnesses said limbs and blood were strewn over the area of the blasts in front of a grocery shop and a tailor's shop and police said many of the injured were in serious condition.

They said all but one of the dead appeared to be Hindus and that at least three women and two children were among the victims.

The injured were rushed to hospitals in Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Batala.

Superintendant Sharma said the bombs were incendiary, causing flames after they detonated, and that most of the victims suffered shrapnel wounds.

Police and paramilitary troops were rushed to the scene from nearby Gurdaspur, and an indefinite curfew was clamped on the city, police said.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA quoted official sources in Batala, 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) from here, as saying that the situation in the town was "serious" with incidents of enraged residents clashing with police.

There were no immediate reports of Sikh militant groups in the northern state claiming responsibility for the bombings, which followed the gunning down of 11 passengers by Sikhs in a state-owned bus near Amritsar city Thursday.

On Tuesday a total of 21 people were killed in bomb explosions in the Punjab border town of Pathankot and on an interstate bus bound from Punjab to Jammu.

Some 2,000 people have died so far this year in violence and bombings related to the Sikh militant campaign for a separate homeland called "Khalistan" (Land of the Pure).

### Trade Talks With USSR Begin in New Delhi

*BK0411044188 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] The first round of high-level Indo-Soviet talks on balancing of trade between the two countries began in New Delhi today. The six-member Russian delegation for the 3-day talks is led by the deputy chairman, Gosplan, Mr Y.P. Khomenko.

The Indian delegation is led by the planning commission member, Mr Y.K. Alakh. The two sides discussed medium and long-term cooperation issues as part of the preparation for the forthcoming visit of the Soviet president, Mr Gorbachev. They also discussed several other matters of mutual interest.

## Iran

### 'Millions' March To Mark Embassy Takeover

*LD0411125588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] [Crowd is heard chanting "Death to the United States"] The entire Islamic homeland today was the scene of marches by millions of emancipated Muslim Iranians who marked the anniversary of the imam of the ummah's exile from Iran, Students Day, and the anniversary of the takeover of the U.S. nest of spies by making their way to the Friday prayers venues.

According to our correspondents in various cities, since the early hours of this morning people have been marching to Friday prayers venues holding placards bearing slogans reflecting their hatred for global arrogance, honoring the memory of Students Day martyrs, and also renewing allegiance to the leader of the Islamic revolution.

In Tehran students also had a prominent place in today's marches. While chanting slogans against arrogance and the Great Satan, the students joined the great chain of people performing Friday prayers at Tehran University and in the surrounding streets.

In a statement, which was read before the Friday prayers sermons at Tehran University on the occasion of the national Day of Campaign Against Global Arrogance, the students renewed their allegaince to the imam of the ummah and reaffirmed their vows to all martyrs of the Islamic revolution and the imposed war.

The statement reiterated the necessity for military readiness vis-a-vis arrogance and also for eradication of global arrogance's efforts to corrupt the young generation.

The statement also called for initiatives to ensure comprehensive and continuous education for the young generation in order to promote the level of understanding of these future leaders.

The students of Tehran praised the Majlis decision to designate today as the Day of Campaign Against Global Arrogance and also stressed the necessity of preserving the continuous and comprehensive struggles of the justice-seeking Muslim people of our country and other Islamic countries, in order to realize the divine promise of rule of the oppressed over earth and the eradication of arrogance from the face of the earth.

### Foreign Ministry Reiterates Need To Oppose U.S.

*LD0311160188 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 3 Nov 88*

["Iranian Muslims Dutybound To Struggle Against U.S., Global Arrogance—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA—It is incumbent upon Iranian Muslims to continue the struggle against global arrogance particularly the U.S., said the Foreign Ministry today.

The statement was released on the eve of the historic 13th of Aban (November 4) marking the 8th anniversary of the take-over of the Great Satan's espionage den in Tehran by Muslim students following the imam's line.

Calling for an all-out struggle against arrogant powers led by the U.S., it said it is not possible for the Islamic Republic to continue the struggle against global arrogance unless its adopts an all inclusive strategy.

The Foreign Ministry lashed out at Washington for its illegitimate presence in the Persian Gulf and its aggressions against Islamic Iran including the July 3 downing of an Iran Air Airbus with 290 passengers and crew aboard.

Referring to Washington's support for the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the statement called on Iran's Muslims to maintain their alertness to defend the Islamic Revolution against global arrogance's plots.

### Majlis Speaker Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons

*LD0411154488 Tehran IRNA in English 1426 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 4, IRNA—Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Friday called on Muslims throughout the world to set aside their differences and gather around the pivot of Islam. He also called on the 'ulema to adopt a common stance to unite all Muslim countries in the face of the arrogant powers.

hashemi-Rafsanjani called on the Muslim world to give priority to Islam and leave no room for selfishness or ethnic issues in order to frustrate plots of the global arrogance to sow discord among Muslims.

The Majlis speaker made the remarks in his sermons to a multitudinous group of worshippers at Tehran University campus and its adjacent streets and Tehran's substitute leader of Friday congregational prayers.

Addressing himself to Muslim countries, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said "by consolidating our unity we should show that it is a war between Islam and the world balsphemy, and not a war between Muslim countries."

He said that when global arrogance saw Lebanese Muslims, both Shi'ite and Sunni, emerging as a united Islamic force in Lebanon, it tried to divide such an Islamic movement by strengthening the Maronite faction in collaboration with the Iraqi regime.

Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani regretted Libya's voicing of support for the Maronite faction which he described as a move to strengthen the triangle of the global arrogance-Maronites-the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

Elsewhere in his second sermon, Hashemi-Rafsanjani thanked Majlis deputies for naming the 13th of Aban (November 4) marking the 9th anniversary of the take-over of the then U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students as "the day of struggle against the global arrogance".

The 13th of Aban marks the exile of the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, to Turkey by the shah in 1963, the massacre of a large number of university and school students in front of Tehran University by the shah's military forces in 1978 and the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran a year later.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani said the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian Muslim students, which was confirmed by Imam Khomeyni and supported by the people, foiled Washington's plots to undermine the revolution and obstruct its spread to other parts of the world.

Following the occupation of its embassy in Tehran, Washington and its allies exerted such heavy pressure on the Islamic Republic that none of the then political analysts in the world could even imagine that the Iranian people might single-handedly stand against the U.S. and foil all its plots, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said.

He said the take-over of the U.S. espionage den (embassy) by Muslim Students Following the Imam's Line triggered an all-out struggle against the U.S.

The first pre-sermon speaker at this week's Friday mass prayers was prominent Lebanese Al-'Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah who underlined the need for Muslims to maintain their unity and avoid differences.

Fadlallah cautioned Muslims against disunity which he said would undermine Islam and Muslims in the face of the world blasphemy.

Before the sermons, a school student read a statement on behalf of his fellow students in Tehran Province on the occasion of the 13th of Aban.

This statement, reaffirming allegiance to Imam Khomeyni, pointed out the need for the Iranian people, including students, to maintain their combat readiness to confront the global arrogance and other enemies of the revolution.

## Reportage on Cease-Fire Talks in Geneva

### Velayati on POW Exchange

*LD0311150188 Tehran IRNA in English 1456 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, Nov. 3, IRNA—Iraqi troops must be withdrawn from Iranian territory prior to the release of tens of thousands of war prisoners, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati stressed.

He said Iraq, which Wednesday called for the immediate and unconditional release of POWs, was using the issue to cloud the issue of troop withdrawal at the peace talks.

"It is indeed regretable that Iraq has turned the humanitarian issue of release and repatriation of POWs into a diplomatic tool to cover up and prolong its occupation of Iranian territory."

The Iranian foreign minister made the remarks in a prepared statement after meeting the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross Cornelio Sommaruga Thursday.

He said Iraq's continued occupation of Iranian territory had prevented the return of hundreds of thousands of civilians to their homes in the border provinces.

"Iraq should immediately withdraw its occupying forces," Velayati reiterated.

If Baghdad had accepted the original timetable for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 in August all war prisoners would have been released and returned to their country by next week, he said.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz who met the ICRC head on Wednesday accused the Islamic Republic of exploiting the POWs to gain concessions at the peace negotiations.

Observers said the Iraqi move was aimed at putting pressure on Iran by presenting the POW issue as a "purely humanitarian" one that must be separated from the talks on other vital issues.

Iran has rightly rejected the call stressing that it must come as part of an overall plan which would include primarily the pull back of troops to internationally recognized borders.

"As stipulated in Paragraph 3 of the resolution (598) and Article 118 of the Third Geneva Convention, full release and repatriation of POWs will begin without delay after the cessation of active hostilities which includes withdrawal to internationally recognized boundries," 'Aziz interpreted. He said: "In the meeting (with ICRC head) I presented once again our positive response to the framework proposed by the ICRC for the release and repatriation of prisoners in principle."

Meanwhile Velayati announced Iran's readiness to release and repatriate all sick and wounded prisoners of war on a reciprocal basis.

"I particularly proposed that pending the finalization of the framework for the release of all POWs, displaced persons and the missing, we are prepared to immediately release all sick and wounded prisoners in addition to all civilian detainees on a reciprocal basis," he said.

'Aziz said Wednesday Iraq held more than 30,000 Iranian prisoners. Iran is believed to hold over 50,000. So far 775 wounded and sick POWs have been released by Iran while Iraq has released 645, according to 'Aziz.

Of the POWs released by Baghdad, 426 are border civilians kidnapped by Iraqi forces in the initial days of their aggression.

The two foreign ministers were due at the United Nations European Headquarters here Thursday afternoon but their joint meeting with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is not certain.

Such a meeting would take place pending the result of a meeting of experts from both countries to discuss issues related to the peace process in detail.

## 'Experts' Discuss UN Plan

*LD0311212788 Tehran IRNA in English 2110 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, Nov 3, IRNA—Experts from Iran and Iraq discussed in detail U.N. secretary general's plan for withdrawal of troops and freedom of navigation Thursday.

Foreign Ministers 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Tariq 'Aziz however did not hold joint talks.

"We are in fact discussing the details of the (secretary general's) four-point proposal," Iran's U.N. representative in Geneva Sirus Naseri said after the meeting.

"We talked on two aspects. Withdrawal to internationally recognized boundries and the question of freedom of navigation," he added without giving further comment.

U.N. special representative Jan Eliasson announced that the two foreign ministers would not meet after the session among experts.

The possibility of a ministerial meeting was announced after Wednesday's talks and senior U.N. officials insisted that the failure to hold a meeting was not a negative sign.

'Aziz is due to meet Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at 10 am and Velayati at 11 am Friday. A plenary meeting later may take place, Eliasson said.

"We hope to continue plenary meetings. We think it is also an advantage to have direct meetings with both sides," he said.

"There is simply a need sometimes to discuss some matters directly with ministers and sometimes to meet them at plenaries."

He did not believe that separate talks contradicted Perea de Cuellar's announcement after Tuesday's first plenary meeting that only face-to-face talks at ministerial level would take place at the present round of negotiations as a matter of "urgency".

Asked whether progress has been made at the meeting of experts, he said "This is an ongoing process. We have today entered into detail of certain important matters. This is progress."

The meeting of experts which was chaired by U.N. Secretary General's Executive Assistant Giandomenico Picco lasted two and a half hours. Picco noted that this was the first time experts from Iran and Iraq had met jointly since the peace talks began on August 25.

"Therefore it has to be seen as a positive development," he told reporters at the Palais des Nations, the European Headquarters of the United Nations where the latest round of talks have been held since Oct 31.

"You may wish to know that I at least addressed everybody (at the experts meeting) on a first-name basis. It was a fairly relaxed meeting."

Picco did not confirm or deny that the issue of troop withdrawals and freedom of navigation had been discussed in detail.

The discussions were on ways of implementing U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 and both points are mentioned in the resolution, he said without elaborating.

Perez de Cuellar's four-point implementation plan which has never been officially announced is said to call for the pull back of forces prior to other issues such as release of war prisoners and the clearing of the Arvand River.

There have been indications that in order to make his plan attractive to both sides, the secretary general may be proposing to include the freedom of navigation demanded by Iraq on top of his plan along with the withdrawal of troops demanded by Iran.

The talks have been deadlocked by Iraq's refusal to pull back its forces to international borders as the next stage in the peace process which began with a ceasefire on August 20.

### UN Chief Says Talks 'Excellent'

*LD0411100188 Tehran IRNA in English 0932 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, Nov. 4, IRNA—Iranian and Iraqi experts made "excellent" progress in their talks Thursday, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said. "They made some excellent work in terms of clarification, and they are very pleased with the outcome."

Perea de Cuellar commenting to reporters prior to his separate meetings with Iran's foreign minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz said the talks had been "around" his four-point plan to implement Resolution 598.

Iran's representative at the U.N. in Geneva Sirus Naseri said after the expert talks that both sides had discussed details of troop withdrawal and freedom of navigation.

Neither Perez de Cuellar nor Naseri indicated whether an agreement on the four-point plan was near. The plan also calls for exchange of prisoners of war and the clearing of the Arvand River.

The secretary general said he must be in New York on Monday, leaving responsibility to his special representative Jan Eliasson.

### 'Aziz Remarks on Peace

*LD0411161788 Tehran IRNA in English 1320 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Geneva, Nov. 4, IRNA—Iraq seeks to have "lasting and comprehensive" peace with Iran and a cease-fire alone would not be enough, Baghdad's Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said.

"We don't want to cease-fire which was reached on the 20th of August to be a truce and we don't want to turn to a political conflict with Iran instead of the military conflict," he told reporters.

'Aziz and Iran's Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati met separately with the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Friday. A plenary ministerial session may take place in the afternoon.

Iraq has been trying to link freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and the clearing of Arvand River, its only land.

This has been rejected by Iran which stresses on the fragile state of the cease-fire because of continued line up of forces along hundreds of kilometres.

"We are talking about the four-point plan and the secretary general is trying to implement this plan," Dr Velayati said after his talks with Perez de Cuellar.

Asked whether any progress had been made he said: "We do hope." He did not make any further comment.

The four point-plan calls for the strengthening of the cease-fire by withdrawal of troops, freedom of navigation, exchange of war prisoners and the resolution of mutual issues such as the clearing of the Arvand River, according to sources.

The plan was put to both sides in New York last month but was not formally announced.

The secretary general and the U.N. Security Council appear to agree on the need for an immediate pull back of forces but are seeking a compromise solution.

"You know," 'Aziz said after his meeting thursday with Perez de Cuellar, "Iraq has always said and proved that we would like to reach a comprehensive lasting peace with Iran."

After Thursday separate talks between the ministers and the secretary general a U.N. spokeswoman speaking on behalf of Perez de Cuellar described the talks as "extremely useful."

U.N. Information Director Therese Gastaut said both sides would "do their homework" tonight and meet for a plenary ministerial session Saturday at 10:30 am local time. The latest round of peace talks is the third since August 25th.

Thursday evening experts from both countries met face-to-face at the presence of U.N. mediators for the first time to clarify their positions on troop withdrawal and freedom of navigation.

Neither side indicated whether agreement on any of the major issues was possible in the near future but Perez de Cuellar said "some excellent work" had been done and all sides were "very pleased."

### Commentary on 4-Part Proposal

*LD0311140388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1051 GMT 3 Nov 88*

["Station political commentary"]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the dear listeners. Yesterday the second round of the fourth session of direct talks between the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq was held under the supervision of the UN secretary general in Geneva.

Because the talks are held behind closed doors and also because the officials engaged in the talks are remaining silent, it seems that there is an understanding among the parties not to make official and definite statements on the talks until the issues are clarified. Yet, according to the statements of some sources close to the meeting discussion has begun on the UN secretary general's four-part proposal.

As the person charged with carrying out Security Council Resolution No 598, Mr Perez de Cuellar is trying to bring the views and position of the two parties closer on ways and means of consolidating the cease-fire, on withdrawing the forces behind international borders, and on the exchange of the POW's.

On the basis of the previous talks between the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers and with a view to speeding up the trend of the talks, the UN secretary general has submitted his proposal to the two countries' authorities. On the basis of this proposal, military forces must withdraw to internationally recognized borders as the first step in consolidating the cease-fire.

Accomplishment of this provision marks the completion of the first part of the resolution as well as the implementational proposal of the UN secretary general.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Republic of Iran will refrain from exercising its right to inspect ships in the Strait of Hormuz .

Then, as the third step, the two countries will exchange prisoners. In the final phase ways and means of dredging the Arvand River will be negotiated.

With due regard for the fact that the Iraqi regime, during the previous phases of the talks, has tied the issue of the dredging of the Arvand River to the first clause of Resolution No 598—that is, the cease-fire—it should be noted that so far it has also refrained from expressing its views on this proposal.

This is because if they [the Iraqis] agree with this proposal, they would then imply that they have agreed to leave discussion of the dredging of the Arvand River to latter phases—which is what Iran has agreed to. In any case, the most urgent task now is that of consolidating the cease-fire and effecting the withdrawal of the forces behind the internationally recognized borders.

Another tactic to which the Iraqi regime resorted several days prior to the beginning of the talks—and during the past 2 days—is to raise the issue of exchanging POW's outside the framework of Resolution 598. This move should be seen in light of the Iraqi objective to weaken Resolution No 598 and the secretary general's proposal.

By raising the obvious point that the issue of the prisoner of war exchange is a humane issue and must be explored away from the political trend of the talks, the Iraqi authorities are trying to exploit world public opinion and the POW's families. They intend to do so, hoping to couple the strengthening of their position regarding the Iraqi people and world public opinion with their effort to overshadow the first clauses of the resolution. In other words, they wish to get past the first clauses of the resolution. And yet they try to distance themselves from the responsibility for bringing the talks to a stalemate.

This development comes at a time when the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran have repeatedly stressed the need for the speedy exchange of POW's within the framework of Resolution No 598 and on the condition that the Iraqi regime shows good will.

Yet, it is obvious that despite trying to show the exchange of the prisoners as a humanitarian issue, the Iraqi regime is intent on political capitalization and propaganda exploitation on this issue. Even then, the Iraqi authorities have ignored the fact that in Security Council Resolution No 598, as well as in the implementational proposal by the UN secretary general—and also in Mr Perez de Cuellar's recent four-part proposal—it is said that this humane act must follow the act of strengthening the cease-fire and effecting the withdrawal of the forces to the internationally recognized borders.

**State Prosecutor Interviewed on 'U.S. Arrogance'**
*LD0311195288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Interview with Musavi-Kho'iniha, prosecutor general and head of Muslim Students Following the Imam's Line, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given—recorded; monitored in progress]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] [Passage indistinct] Arrogance has a scientific dimension in political and socioeconomic aspects. I would like your evaluation of this phonomena, that is imperialism in a specific context and world arrogance in a more general sense. Can we mention any special characteristics of imperialism, and say that we mean this or that by imperialism or world arrogance, and then search for a way of combating it? Can we negate imperialism with regard to Islamic thought? Some schools of thought currently existing in our society believe that there is no mention of imperialism in our Koran and in the hadith [collective body of tradition about Muhammad and his followers] and that it does not exist in the outside world.

[Musavi-Kho'iniha] [Passage indistinct] The arrogant character is rooted deep within all human beings, and it is derived from their inner characteristics. No human is exempt from possessing an inner arrogant personality, except those who, through faith and obedience to God's order have fought off their inner feelings of arrogance. [passage omitted] When this characteristic is embedded in a person's mind, he has an arrogant attitude toward everything: other human beings, God, even toward the natural phenomena of this world. The Koran says in this regard that these people view the earth on which they walk with arrogance. [passage omitted]

When we say world arrogance, we mean that the same arrogant human being, in order to satisfy his arrogant needs, makes other people follow him and then exploits another group of people. Considering the worldwide expansion of communications in today's world, which has transformed the family of men into one unit, arrogance has gained a worldwide dimension. [passage omitted]

Today, if a power or a government is oppressive, we see that this oppression spreads throughout the world. Therefore, this debate—that we have no mention of world arrogance in the Koran or in the hadith—must be seen in the sense that we do not need to search for references in the Koran or the hadith to everything that goes on around us in the modern world. This fact applies to other spheres as well as that of world arrogance. The realities which exist in the world are there anyway, whether we find a reference to them in the Koran or not. But what is certain is that the Koran contains guidelines pertaining to human encounters with these realities, although the precise terms and phrases may not have been used.

Therefore, we can see that world arrogance means the same human being possessing an aggressive nature—a kind of human being with satanic characteristics inside—who does not surrender to the word of God. This lack of obedience is visible in all aspects of existence—that is to say that we have cultural arrogance, economic arrogance, and arrogance vis-a-vis divine values. [passage omitted]

World arrogance, whether we find a word for it in the Koran or not, is a tangible reality in today's world and all the oppressed people of the world—in particular those of the Third World—feel it deeply. They feel that there is power in the world which will resort to any type of tyranny and oppression in order to advance its interests. It has such a voracious appetite for domination and aggression that it has overstepped the boundary of the earth and has intruded the space, and seeks to violate the rights of men even there. It is clear today that the arrogant power that heads all powers is the United States.

Whether we accept it or not, U.S. arrogance has influenced the existence of all oppressed nations through its domineering nature. It violates the rights of nations and is not prepared to let any nation exist which does not obey it. Any human being who seeks to live free from this arrogant power will face an all-out U.S. effort aimed at silencing and crushing him or any nation or government. We cannot deny this, it is a bitter fact and a fatal poison which exists today. The duty of the oppressed people and nations is to recognize this bitter fact so that they can stage a struggle against it.

[Correspondent] If we seek to analyze more deeply the scientific dimensions of arrogance we find several debates. For instance, some consider the hallmark of arrogance as being the activities of multinational corporations and the capitalist monopoly. Others attribute the hallmark of arrogance to the nature of the Eastern bloc's politics, that is, they consider socialism as the leader of anti-monotheist mode of thought. [passage omitted] Which camp do you think we should point a finger at?

[Musavi-Kho'iniha] We must say that the Soviet Union is similar to the United States, and has arrogant characteristics. But when we come to existing realities in the world the aspect of the problem changes; that is, we cannot say that because the Soviet Union is an arrogant

power like the United States its degree of aggression and domineering is the same as the United States in, for instance, Iran or the Middle East. This is a mistake if we think like this. If we look at Iran during the reign of the shah, we see then that Western arrogance was influential and officially sanctioned and that arrogance had overt bases there.

Today this is not so, although it is a mistake to think that all the bases of arrogance, even its secret bases, have left Iran. Was the shah's Iran under the influence of the West or the East? The Soviet Union was—and still is—a domineering power, but in today's realities, if we look at Iran, the Gulf region, Arabistan [Saudi Arabia], Egypt, Jordan, and the whole of the Middle East, the phenomena that we encounter is the Western arrogance, meaning U.S. domination. But for the people of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is the arrogant and aggressive power which oppresses them. In Afghanistan you do not see the same approach to the United States as you see in Iran, although the United States does mischief there as well. [passage omitted]

If we look at the issue within a worldwide perspective, we see that domineering and aggressive powers are both Eastern and Western. But it is a mistake to view these two powers through the same perspective within specific countries and regions. For instance, in Iran and the Middle East today, in which Israel acts like a solid base for the West, we cannot view the roles of East and West as similar. This type of analysis about Iran I believe belongs either to those who cannot analyze these issues properly, or to those with inclinations toward the West, and who see both types of domination as equal because they seek to play down the real struggle against the West.

[Correspondent] [Passage omitted] Some see imperialism purely in the context of multinational corporations. We would like your opinion on this.

[Musavi-Kho'iniha] When we enter the debate about imperialism and multinational corporations properly, our debate becomes uninformed and specific and may deviate slightly in reaching a conclusion. Therefore, I return to the previous topics and then I will try to relate them to your question. You see, it makes no difference whether domination is achieved by the West or the East.

When we speak about capitalism, our mind automatically considers a type of capitalism devoid of state involvement; whereas capitalism is an aspect of the arrogant discourse in the world. Therefore, when we consider Eastern arrogance we still see in it the factor of exploiting nations, although its organization and structure may differ from those of the West. [passage omitted]

Our primary concern at the moment is that of Iran and then the problems of the rest of the world; this is, while we are still entangled in the web made by world arrogance, we must view our own problems first. Our country has for decades been plagued by colonialism, especially within the last few decades, in which Iran was under the influence of Western arrogance. In particular after 28 Mordad [the date of coup against Dr Musaddiq's administration in 1953], the United States' influence was apparent and clear. Then the revolution and the Islamic movement crushed the U.S. bases in the country, the previous state was toppled, and the Islamic Republic officials replaced the monarchical system of the shah. [passage omitted]

Some people say that imperialism is a Marxist terminology that we should not use—as if when we want to speak in this country we should take care not to use a word which is used by the West or the East. If we use it, we have become associated with the East, for instance. How is it then that we use all the technology and all the commodities of the West and do not become Westerners or American? This is what we must say to those who are so frightened of using a word which has leftist connotations. If we find another word which is capable of implying the same meaning then we will happily use it and it will be better than a word made by the others with reference to their own cultures. [passage omitted]

Our problems, however, do not rise from words or phrases. By placing these issues on the agenda it is thought that we do not investigate those factors which are responsible for this country's inclination toward the West during the shah's reign, and that we do not analyze those characteristics which were brought about by the West's domination over our country. Therefore, we do not find a strategy to combat these. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Some people look at the revolution purely through moral perspectives and ignore those social issues which the revolution brought about in order to combat them...

[Musavi-Kho'iniha, interrupting] Pure moral discourse is a bit incomplete in fact. If we look at the issue of morality and the meaning of morals in Islam, we are not going to find all the reasons and objectives for the revolution. [passage omitted]

It is wrong to think that all the grievances of the leadership of the Islamic revolution and the Iranian clergy could be summarized in, for instance, complaints about the depiction of sex in films shown in cinemas before the revolution. Of course, they were upset because of that, but the philosophy of the revolution cannot be said to fall into this realm only. [passage omitted]

With this type of superficial, purely moralistic description of the Islamic revolution, one cannot rule Islamic society. The person with this viewpoint, upon the victory of the revolution and upon gaining a position of administration, will—intentionally or unintentionally—implement the same type of policies as the shah's state, with only a change of title from monarchy to an Islamic republic. Fortunately, our revolutionary leadership does not have this superficial understanding of the revolution. The imam knows what to do. All of the imam's pleas and

cries in his recent messages are due to the fact that some people unfortunately have not construed the depth of the movement and revolution which he led.

His tone in his messages and his mournful pleas demonstrate his concern over some people's lack of understanding in connection with his guidelines on the objectives of the revolution and on the reconstruction of the country. By reconstruction I do not mean the same as what has become common these days. Instead, I mean the construction of the country on the basis of Islamic criteria. The imam is concerned that these people have a superficial approach to issues and neglect the depth.

Therefore, if we properly analyze the aspects of influence and domination of Western arrogance during the reign of the shah, and if we understand how the United States dominated us before, we can find a way to combat it.

[Correspondent] [Passage omitted] I would now like to talk about the action of the Students Following the Imam's Line 9 years ago. You were within this movement more than anyone else. What could be understood from the students' statements and your own remarks then was that the action took place in order to begin a general national movement aimed at materializing the objectives which we have already discussed. In other words, it was a starting point for staging a fundamental struggle against world arrogance. First, I want to know your own reasons for your presence among the Students Following the Imam's Line, and how this came about. Then we will talk about how we can evaluate that movement and how we can continue it.

[Musavi-Kho'iniha] The principle lies behind the occupation of the den of spies. I should first point out that I myself and the students who started this movement never believed, nor do we believe now, that the occupation of the den of spies was a principled struggle against America in the sense that we went and took over that center of espionage along with a number of Americans there.dd Now, whether we were to free them later or not, or other such issues, whether we were to put together and clear up the documents and material found there, and then close down the U.S. Embassy and break relations—this would mean that a principled struggle had been carried out against the United States. And if this were the case, then we should say that Iran solved its problem with the United States, the matter was ended; we fought and it ended.

These things are exactly like the iconoclasm practiced against the pagan; like (?a believer) who wants to struggle against paganism. One of the things that the prophet did was to smash the idol itself, a statue or whatever that they had placed there and which they worshipped. The prophet would go and break this idol. Well, this did not mean that the prophet believed or thought that breaking this idol would put an end to paganism and pagans. The statue was something probably made of stone or gold or other material. Well, they would go and make another one.

Moreover, as they were angry, they would go and build something even better. However, we see that in the course of their struggles against paganism and its manifestations, the great prophets would come up with slogans; we should really call these practical slogans. The slogans are practical slogans. They are more than just words, more than just the pronouncement of the words "Death to America." [passage omitted] So what we say is, yes, we do not believe that slogans constitute the whole problem, they do not amount to even half the problem, but to only a part of it.

The same thing applies to becoming united, coming forward with the strong bastion of the concept of monotheism. The issue does not end with our utterances of "There is no God but God." By merely saying this, a person does not become a monotheist. There is a deep meaning to this and the prophets had to struggle constantly to achieve the realization of monotheism on earth. At the same time however, we have to utter the words "There is no God but God." It is not as if we should argue that because I have not been able to reach the higher stages of monotheism then I should give up saying "There is no God but God." Yet we have to chant this slogan; we should always chant it, permanently, but we should not be discouraged by the fact that monotheism does not merely mean the word there is no God but God.

The same applies to the rejection of paganism, when the slogan "Death, death to America" does not end the struggle against the United States. When I say that the draft bills passed by the Majlis can be changed, it means that even a bill passed by the greatest legislative body of the country which turns an issue into a source of authority is not done in the belief that the issue which has turned into a law is going to solve the problem of struggling against the United States and global arrogance. The problem is not solved by legalizing the issue. This is [word indistinct] of slogans. But these slogans are good.

These slogans are useful; they prevent the enemy from being able to easily enter this castle. If we know that this enemy wants to enter this castle, then we will struggle and these slogans will be the same. So, the occupation of the den of spies was a slogan, a practical slogan, and it was really similar to the breaking of idols carried out by the holy Abraham, may God's peace be upon him, when he entered the temple and broke the idols.

Now, there may be some people who will think that we are so boastful about ourselves that we are comparing ourselves with holy Abraham. But this is being said at the level of discussion and talk; one wants to benefit from the history of monotheism in the world and draw

on its allegories; otherwise, they are divine prophets and we are on a completely different level. [passage omitted]. But what I want to say is that this is exactly the same movement, it was a movement that had a face [yek harakat-e ba chehre'i]. What I want to say is that in those times, those who believed that the administration of the country should still carry on in the same situation when we were in the United States' (?lap) were frustrated.

We see that at that time, people aquired a new lease on life and a new spirit overcame society with this practical slogan. And it was this very expression of emotion that compelled the students to embark on this action. (?I have said this several times before) and I shall say it again: It was not as if the students sat down and analyzed this move, thinking that if they take over this place, all the events that happened to us, for instance, would have happened. Really, they did not think that by doing this they may even be able to shake up Tehran alone. They did not think in this way.

Just as I said: Because the United States was exploiting us, on top of all the oppressions and cruelties of the shah's era, now too, it has taken the shah away and wants to establish him as an axis in the United States so that the counterrevolutionaries and royalists may gather around him and plot again against our revolution. Therefore, all our problems spring from the United States. So the students embarked on a, let us say, very simple and minor act of breaking idols. They thought that they would respond in this way. [passage omitted]

The Students Following the Line of the Imam, under those circumstances, saw the situation of the country and the United States' past involvements, and the its crimes in Iran in this way. They acquired an awareness through the speeches, declarations, and statements of the imam during the era of struggle. So they heard all this and they really and truly felt, through all their understandings, information, knowledge, and sense of the history, that their chief and principal enemy was the United States. This was the case.

So the students performed one act of iconoclasm in the face of the United States, that is, they went and took over a center which was really a center of U.S. power in Iran. Afterward, it became clear that this move was linked to what everybody felt; the issue shook the whole nation. Of course, this was the warm breath of the imam, and in any case he would have approved of this action. It became clear that when this move was carried out—there were many things that were done in those days, but the imam did not interfere—then the imam immediately supported this move unstintingly and, following the imam, the people did the same. The principle of occupying the den of espionage was, I would say, a practical slogan and an act of breaking idols.

But this was not meant to encompass the whole struggle against the United States. Struggle against the United States has wide and extensive connotations, and we return to our former discussion. At the start I too believed in these brothers. I felt, naturally, that this was a good thing. It was natural that they wanted us to be alongside them from the start of the task. [passage omitted] These students were the ones who wanted everyone to know that they were students who followed the imam, who submitted to him, and who wanted to do something to help the revolution. And then of course, after the event, other issues followed in succession and I was careful to remain beside these brothers and sisters until such time that the embassy passed from the control of the students to that of the government.

[Correspondent] Mr Musavi-Kho'iniha, we have very little time left. The last question I want to discuss, just as you said, is the (?act) of breaking idols at the start of igniting the flames of faith. So, in one sense, what took place was for our nation the beginning of a step along the path of bringing slogans onto the scene of action. My last question is this: Is it possible for us, on the domestic scene and on the world scene, to continue our fundamental struggle against imperialism and to see if we can give some thought to the situation inside the country?

There is a phenomenon called capitalism which scholars have proved cannot exist without the existence of the Third World. This means that it is dependent on world arrogance. If we ignored capitalism and did nothing about it, and if the foundation of an Islamic economic-political system were really protected and immune from global arrogance, could we justify continuing this anti-American and anti-imperialist policy and continue to justify it in the future?

[Musavi-Kho'iniha] [Passage indistinct] Of course, this is a complex issue and it is difficult for one to put across what one means and also to say this is not what is meant. We do not want to take this particular path. What I want to say is this: When we say that the economic and political system of our country should be independent of the world-capitalist system, it is not as if we are saying that we should definitely have a socialist government, that we should cut the arms off our private sector, and all the other conclusions following from this. (?This is not the aim). [passage indistinct]

In the struggle against world arrogance, imperialism, and world capitalism, if we do not know basically what world capitalism means, what struggle against the United States means; if we consider the United States only as a government and that the government is at war with us; if we think of the situation in this way, we will not succeed in the struggle against world arrogance.

But our discussion and our fight against the United States and arrogance do not concern such issues. [sentence as heard] If we do not understand what arrogance means; if we do not know what capitalism means and what the mechanisms of capitalism's operation in the world is; if we do not understand these things, we cannot

struggle against them. And if we want to understand these things properly, we should identify and recognize our problems on a domestic level.

The question of what kind of economic system we are going to have within the country is one that bears links with the struggle against imperialism and against capitalism. Yes, there will be links with (?our moves) inside the country. If we are to establish and plan our economic policies and economic relations on the basis of what Islam has set down, then, whichever way we roll—be it in the direction of socialism or in the direction of Western capitalism—there will definitely be dependence, either on the East or West.

**UK Foreign Office Announces Resumption of Talks**
*LD0311175788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] According to IRNA, the British Foreign Office announced today that in an effort to find ways of overcoming the existing stalemate in the talks on the resumption of full diplomatic relations between Britain and Iran, regular talks have been initiated with the Iranian charge d'affaires in London.

Talks between the two countries were interrupted last month because the British officials taking part in the talks had to consult London on the new trend of the talks.

**French Ambassador Discusses Ties With Mo'ayeri**
*LD0311204188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] The French ambassador to the Islamic Republic met with Mo'ayeri, the prime minister's deputy for political affairs, today and discussed bilateral relations. According to IRNA, during the meeting the French ambassador referred to the new chapter in relations between the two countries and expressed hope that relations between Paris and Tehran will expand.

For his part, Mo'ayeri expressed satisfaction with the improved relations between France and the Islamic Republic, and stressed the importance of exchanging various kinds of delegations, including parliamentary delegations, for the purpose of increasing familiarity with the situation in the two countries.

**Saudi Foreign Minister on 'Good Relations'**
*LD0311213088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] According to AFP, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister of Arabia [as heard], expressed an inclination on Wednesday to resume political relations with Iran. He said: If the two sides show goodwill, it will be possible. After making this statement in an interview with reporters after the GCC foreign ministers' meeting, he added: We want good relations with all Islamic countries and we also desire the resumption of relations with Tehran.

**Omani Oil Minister Meets Besharati, Departs**
*LD0311155888 Tehran IRNA in English 1702 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 2, IRNA—Oman's minister of petroleum and minerals before flying back home today held talks with First Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati.

The two sides stressed expansion of mutual ties and called for greater cooperation among Persian Gulf littoral states.

Sa'id Ahmad al-Shanfari terming his talks with Iranian oil officials as positive, expressed his country's readiness for oil cooperation with Iran.

In response, Besharati announced the readiness of the Islamic Republic for technology and scientific cooperation and expansion of political, economic, and trade relations with Oman.

The Omani minister of petroleum and minerals who arrived in Tehran on 31 October left for Muscat today afternoon.

**Aqazadeh Envisages Self-Sufficiency in Oil**
*LD0411000688 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Zanjan, Nov. 3, IRNA—Iran will soon reach self-sufficiency in the petrochemical field, said the oil minister today adding that currently 10 petrochemical projects are underway throughout the country including the ones in Tabriz and Arak.

Gholamreza Aqazadeh, while inaugurating the city gas pipeline in this northwestern provincial capital, said that Zanjan is the 117th Iranian city to join the nation-wide piped gas network.

There has been an increase of 50 percent in the number of city gas users, following the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979, Aqazadeh said.

Elsewhere in his speech, he lauded the oil industry employees for their "valuable services" in the course of the nearly 8-year-old Iraqi-imposed war. As an example, he cited the repair of damaged oil installations last year despite heavy enemy air attacks.

Aqazadeh felt confident that Iranian experts will reconstruct the Abadan oil refinery—once the biggest in the world—and restore it to its former prestige.

### Charge d'Affaires to Bahrain Named

*LD0411031888 Tehran IRNA in English 1521 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA—Hoseyn Naraqiyan [name as received] has been named as charge d'affaires to Bahrain. Naraqiyan was serving as Foreign Ministry deputy director for Persian Gulf affairs. Tehran-Manama ties were strained last year after escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf.

### Iraqi Atrocities Against Kurds Continue

*LD0311211588 Tehran IRNA in English 1832 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 3, IRNA—The Ba'thist regime of Baghdad has recently stepped up pressures on the chemically-battered Kurds of Halabjah.

"Schools are closed to students from Halabjah, and Al-Sulaymaniyah's intelligence chief has threatened with death violators of this Ba'thist edict," disclosed the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) today.

SAIRI said that some 300 children died of unhygienic and rotten food distributed in three camps set up for Halabjah women and children in distant Samavah town in southern Iraq.

Barely a week ago, the Ba'thist regime forcibly moved 300 Halabjah families from Al-Sulaymaniyah city to an unknown place in southern Iraq, the report said adding there is no report available about their fate.

Last march, the northeastern Iraqi town of Halabjah was the scene of one of the most gruesome genocides as Iraqi warplanes blanketted the Kurdish town with toxic gases, killing and wounding over 12,000 defenceless people.

### Iraq Reportedly Executes 4 Officers

*LD0411051188 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] The Iraqi regime has executed four other high-ranking officers on the charge of subversive attempts. Announcing this, the news bureau of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI] added: The [words indistinct] officers, namely (?Pilot)-Major (Samir Asadullah), Colonel (Muhammad Mahmud), Joint-Staff Col (Hikmat Ilu), and Joint-Staff Col ('Abd al-Qadir Chalabi), were identified and arrested by the security officials from the numerous meetings held in the house of (?Hakim) military base's chief secretary in Al-Mawsil Province.

According to the same report, the said officers were sent to Baghdad and executed there after 2 weeks of interrogation, excuse me, after 1 week of interrogation.

According to SAIRI, people of Al-Mawsil embarked in protest rallies during the funeral ceremonies of these officers. Saddam's security officials, however, surrounding them, prevented the demonstrations from spreading and prohibited any kind of mourning ceremony.

### Foreign Relations Committee Member Interviewed

*PM0311143788 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 24 Oct 88 p 3*

["Exclusive" interview with Ahmad 'Azizi, member of the Majlis Foreign Relations Committee, by an unidentified KEYHAN correspondent, in Qazvin; date not given]

[Text] [KEYHAN] You recently headed a delegation to an international parliamentary conference in Budapest. Could you please describe the results of this meeting?

['Azizi] The international parliamentary conference usually considers two main motions which are discussed by various committees who then prepare a series of resolutions for the final session. The main topics were the role of parliaments in the expansion of international cooperation with regard to humane issues, coordination of national law-making with these aims, and international principles of human rights. The next topic was coordination of parliaments with regard to the implementation of UN resolutions on claims of independence by nations that are occupied and suppressed, as well as the eradication of oppression and racism.

The Islamic Republic of Iran made some proposals for these main topics, which were considered by the meeting. In addition, each delegate gave a speech concerning the issues under discussion. The conference had another general topic which was not included in any special resolution, which was a general discussion on world political, social, and economic issues.

The conference also considers another topic concerning the latest world political developments, and each country is allowed to present a resolution. Five countries offered plans. The Islamic Republic of Iran proposed a resolution condemning U.S. military actions in the Persian Gulf, based on the downing of the Iranian passenger airliner. Only one topic is chosen in this category, which means that the resolution with the most votes is the one chosen for debate.

The Iranian delegation took note of strategic issues in its foreign policy and as Syria proposed support for the uprising of the Palestinian people, Iran decided to forgo its own resolution to back the one proposed by Syria.

Apart from all this, the meeting considered another resolution on the Iran-Iraq war, where the members supported talks between the two countries to reach a comprehensive and lasting peace within the framework

of Resolution No 598. The delegates also supported the efforts of the UN secretary general and stressed the need to implement the resolution as soon as possible.

[KEYHAN] Was there any progress made in this regard?

['Azizi] Of course, the resolution prepared by the conference executive body on the Iran-Iraq war, which was approved at the final session, was a good resolution. Within the political atmosphere and the confinements of international considerations, it had the power to stop Iraq's obstructionisms and to put this country under pressure. The Islamic Republic's viewpoints were incorporated into this resolution as much as possible. All in all, the Iranian delegation supported and voted for this and other resolutions.

[KEYHAN] Did you have other meetings with officials from other countries?

['Azizi] We met with several other delegations. We had official meetings with the Italian foreign minister—they usually take part in these meetings—as well as members from the French, Chinese, West German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian delegations and the head of the international parliamentary council. There were, of course, other meetings with other delegates.

[KEYHAN] What was the formation of the Iranian delegation and, in general, how are these parties chosen?

['Azizi] Our delegation included six Majlis members: Amid-Zanjani, Movahedi-Savoji, Seyyed Reza Akrami, Sa'id Raja'i Khorasani, Dr Salimi, and myself. The choosing of the delegations is such: The members of international union of parliamentarians within our Majlis, which operate as the Islamic Republic's parliamentary group, hold elections some 2 months before the meeting in accordance with the constitution of the international parliamentary group. A number of volunteers are chosen; the ceiling for this number is decided by the leadership council of the international parliamentary group. They then choose a delegation head and prepare a draft of the speeches each delegate has to give. And thus, the work begins.

[KEYHAN] The final resolution of the parliamentary session in Budapest asked all governments to support UN Resolution No 598. How is this support executed and how is it followed up?

['Azizi] The international parliamentary conference passed a resolution based upon the recommendations of a conference committee, based on the support of world parliaments for a final and lasting peace between Iran and Iraq. The conference suggested support for the efforts of the UN secretary general in this regard.

Of course, the international parliamentary body has discussed this issue many times and at various times the issue has been one of the conference's resolutions. There was a resolution in the Bangkok meeting last year in this regard and the role of parliaments in the implementations of Resolution No 598 was stressed. At this time, I must mention some specific points raised in the conference resolution because they are linked directly with UN Resolution No 598.

The resolution title is to support talks in the path of reaching a comprehensive and lasting peace between Iran and Iraq based on UN Resolution No 598. Iraq tried to push through the conference a resolution which in effect weakened the role of the UN secretary general, putting more stress on direct talks between the two countries. With the efforts of the Islamic Republic and some other countries, this was turned around in such a way as to not include Iraq's wishes, especially concerning the emphasis of the resolution and its various parts.

The conference resolution had three parts: Encouragement for Iran and Iraq in their effort to end the war, a request from them to continue their dialogue under UN supervision and based on Resolution No 598 in order to reach a lasting peace, and a show of respect from both sides for international rules and regulations as well as the UN Charter.

The second point was encouragement for the UN secretary general to create an understanding between the two sides, based on Resolution No 598. The third was support for talks between the two parties, under UN supervision. Within this third part was support for freedom of shipping and air transport in the region, based on international laws. These were the main points of the conference resolution on the Iran-Iraq war.

[KEYHAN] In this reagrd, Iraq put forth some preconditions which created chaos at the conference. What does Iraq gain from such a move? Will Iran also benefit from a slowing down in the negotiations?

['Azizi] Iraq is looking for points to its own advantage, especially when it comes to the Shatt al-'Arab. This is an excuse for its own aggression in starting the war for the benefit of its own people and world public opinion. It is obvious that if it does not gain this bonus point—which it will not—this regime will face a huge question mark. This regime unilaterally broke the 1975 Algiers accord and staged a widespread invasion of Iranian territory. Based upon such a policy, Iraq wants to declare void the 1975 accord and, in reality, its recent actions to follow this same theme of tearing up the 1975 accord in front of the television cameras. It now is following the issue of dredging the Shatt al-'Arab.

The 1975 accord mentions dredging and its details, so this does not need new negotiations. In general, the solving of problems between the two countries does not require new peace talks and a new peace agreement. Just as officials have announced, the 1975 accord provides the framework to solve all problems between the two countries. By bringing this issue to the surface, Iraq

wants to reach a new agreement with Iran. If this happens, it would mean a blow to the 1975 accord, which is not acceptable to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[KEYHAN] We recently witnessed another drop in oil prices. Could this be new pressure by the powers on Iran under the present atmosphere of reconstruction? It this their way of forcing the Islamic Republic to forsake its principles?

['Azizi] Of course the pressures against us from the world powers will continue. I personally believe that Resolution No 598 will not come into effect until we are ready to face any pressure put on us by the world powers to gain advantage points. These points could be political or economical. We must continue to think of ourselves in war-time conditions. Now that the military pressures on us are less, the powers will try to keep some pressure on us, based on the leverage points that they do have. The drop in oil prices is part of this pressure.

Saudi Arabia and other lackies who implement the powers' oil policies are all part of this plot. Just as they supported Iraq in the war, in the economic war, they will continue to be the strong arm of world aggression. All this is aimed at creating pressure on Iran to have a more flexible attitude in the positions taken by the Islamic Republic and to create the groundwork for the entry and influence of the powers who continue to guard their interests.

[KEYHAN] We recently witnessed expansion of relations with some countries. Among them we see a number of countries who openly supported Iraq during the war. Is coming out of political isolation the excuse for these relations?

['Azizi] Iran does not reject relations with other countries. The Islamic Republic is forced to have suitable relations with other countries for major political considerations. These relations have to be based on similar actions by other countries, based on the political, economic, and cultural considerations of both nations. The level of relations, exchange of, and warmth in relations are determined by these considerations. Because we are moderate people, we must stay away from extremes in both our domestic and foreign relations. It is natural that our relations with any country is within the framework of the considerations mentioned, at a reasonable rate and keeping in mind the behavior of the other side, based on the policies that guide the relations.

[KEYHAN] What is your view of the recent turmoil in Lebanon and the coming to power of the government of Michel 'Awn? What is the role of the Muslim forces in the Lebanese arena?

['Azizi] In general, one must say that the present conditions have to be seen in terms of a U.S. plot to dissect Lebanon. This basically has been the U.S. policy in Lebanon since 1982. It started with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, when even some parts of Beirut were occupied by the Zionists. This policy is to create differences among Lebanese groups, creating different powers and clear boundaries within Lebanon. Despite the general propaganda concerning Lebanon's unity, the present situation should be seen as a result of long-term U.S. policy in Lebanon.

The United States is playing a double role in the region. On the one hand, it agrees with Syria on the choice of a president. On the other, it strengthens the so-called Lebanese Forces to put pressure on Syria.

Regarding the forces of Islam, they have always been the strongest in the face of aggression from the Zionists and the Phalangists. The belief is that if they can put even more pressure on the Phalangists they can hope to solve the crisis in Lebanon. At present, the future of Lebanon is very uncertain and, unfortunately, because of a lack of movement among the Arab countries, one cannot comment on the situation so far.

[KEYHAN] There recently was a rumor about relations with the United States. Foreign radios quoted some people as saying that there is movement in both countries to reestablish relations. Is this true?

['Azizi] Of course these quotes on the manner in which the Islamic Republic conducts its relations can in no way dictate the direction of establishing ties. I have not heard the recent remarks. The position of the Islamic Republic concerning the United States has been announced by those directly responsible, meaning the Foreign Ministry. There definitely has not been, nor will there be, any official contact between Iran and the United States.

## Maldives

### Further on Coup Attempt Against President

#### President Addresses Nation

*BK0411040688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 4 (AFP)—Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom on Friday [4 November] accused some Maldives citizens of trying to overthrow his 10-year-old regime, residents said.

In a broadcast on state-run Voice of Maldives Mr. Gayoom said that "a force of foreign mercenaries supported by some Maldivians" had tried to oust him Thursday, residents reached by telephone from Colombo said.

Mr. Gayoom, speaking in the national language Dhivihi, promised to give more details about the coup later Friday.

It was the first indication that the 51-year-old president of the Indian Ocean nation was alive after the mercenaries, believed to be Sri Lankan Tamils, took Male by storm before dawn Thursday.

Mr. Gayoom thanked India and its troops for helping restore normalcy in his country. [passage omitted]

### President 'in Full Control'

*BK0411035688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 4 (AFP)—Indian troops were Friday [4 November] in control of Male after Tamil-speaking mercenaries who tried to seize power in the Maldives fled the Indian Ocean nation after heavy fighting, residents said.

"I can see the Indians. They must be numbering a few dozen," a resident living near the presidential palace told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE over the telephone. "It is very quiet now and there is no trace of the mercenaries."

People—both Maldivians and a few tourists—were back on the streets of Male.

President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, 51, was "in full control" of the situation in his country and was "somewhere in a government building" at Male, Maldives high commissioner (ambassador) here, Ahmed Abdullah, said.

"We are expecting a full report later," he said. "The situation is normal and the coup has been crushed."

The mercenaries, residents said, were believed to have escaped from Male in a freighter shortly before the Indians began landing late Thursday.

"They (the mercenaries) seem to have taken some hostages with them," residents said, adding they might include senior government officials.

The state-run Voice of Maldives was back on the air, residents said, adding it was expected to make "important announcements" in half-an-hour.

One resident said most of the Indian paratroopers were heavily armed Sikhs who "are talking to people and (local) security forces in a friendly way."

He said there was no trace of the mercenaries, who stormed Male firing automatic weapons and throwing grenades before dawn Thursday in the third attempt in a decade to overthrow the government of Mr. Gayoom.

The resident said 14 bodies were in Male's only hospital . Five of the victims were security personnel, probably national security guards who fought back bitterly against the attackers throughout Thursday.

"Several other bodies have been found (on the streets)," he said. "Some have already been buried."

Maldives diplomats here and some residents put the toll in Thursday's fighting between the mercenaries, widely believed to be Sri Lankan Tamils, and government troops at more than 20, but other reports put it as high as 100.

"There is a shortage of "B negative group" blood (in the hospital)," one hospital employee said. [passage omitted]

### Mercenaries Reportedly Flee

*BK0411031088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Indian troops have landed in the Maldives capital, Male, late last night in response to an appeal by President Gayoom for assistance to foil a coup attempt by some foreign intruders.

According to official sources, in a swift action the troops have already secured the safety of the president and members of his government and have fanned out to quickly restore normalcy.

Latest reports say the attackers are now trying to flee. Citizens of Male say the capital is now quiet 24 hours after the coup attempt.

There has not been any clash between the Indian troops and the foreign mercenary intruders.

It is now learned that about 400 heavily armed mercenaries came in two ships from Sri Lanka at dawn yesterday and stormed the presidential palace at Male. The intruders speak several languages, including Tamil and Sinhalese.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting went on throughout yesterday in and around Maldives security forces headquarters.

At least 20 persons are reported to have been killed and over 100 injured in the clashes.

Some ministers and government officials are also said to have been captured. Earlier reports said the mercenaries had threatened to kill 2,000 persons whom they had taken hostage after launching the coup.

However, some women hostages were released immediately. The mercenaries had also taken over Male radio and television station and cut power supply.

The identity of the invaders is not yet clearly established, although Sri Lankan Tamil mercenaries are suspected. The Maldivian Embassy in Colombo has described them as dark-skinned and speaking a foreign language.

There was speculation that the coup might have been engineered either in Colombo or Singapore where former political rivals of Mr Gayoom live in exile. One of them is former president Ibrahim Nasir. Mr Ibrahim is widely believed to have been behind the earlier coup in 1981 when he tried to capture Male with the help of some British mercenaries.

Sri Lankan intelligence sources said they are trying to ascertain whether the attackers were Tamil rebels hired to mount a coup by Mr Abdullah Latufi, a Maldives-born businessman now living in Colombo.

President Gayoom, who came to power in 1978, has survived three coup attempts so far. He was reelected for a third term in office on 23 September and was to be sworn in on the 11th of this month.

President Gayoom has telephonically thanked the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, for the prompt assistance provided by India.

The United States has also supported the Indian decision to dispatch troops to Maldives to put down the attempted coup in deference to the wishes of President Gayoom.

Meanwhile, a UPI report from Colombo says the American ambassador, Mr James Spain, has informed the Sri Lankan officials that an unidentified aircraft carrier is cruising toward Maldives, but it is not known whether the vessel is involved in any American plan to intervene in Male.

The Maldives Government had earlier asked the United States and Britain also for military assistance.

A REUTER message just received says the armed mercenaries, who attempted the coup, have fled the island in stolen boats early this morning after Indian troops arrived.

### 5 Mercenaries Captured

*BK0411065888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Armed mercenaries, who made an abortive coup attempt in the Maldives yesterday, fled the island in stolen boats early this morning following the arrival of Indian troops. A resident contacted by telephone said that the mercenaries had fled after ransacking the beachfront shops in search of food.

The situation is reported to be under control and there is no sign of any clash between the troops and the army [as heard] invaders. Troops have spread out in the capital to quickly restore normalcy. In a swift action soon after their arrival in Male last night, Indian troops fully secured the safety of the president and members of his government. The Indian troops were sent in response to a request by President Gayoom for assistance following the coup attempt.

Reports say people emerged from their houses after the daybreak as Indian forces patrolled the streets.

Radio Male resumed broadcasting this morning. President Gayoom in his radio address thanked the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, for dispatching Indian troops in the Maldives' hour of need. He urged the people to remain calm.

The Sri Lankan high commissioner to the Maldives said an Indian ship was chasing the mercenaries as they fled.

He said Radio Male had announced five mercenaries were captured before they could leave the archipelago.

The Bangladesh Government has strongly condemned the abortive coup attempt in the Maldives.

### Indians Damage Escape Ship

*BK0411104488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 4 (AFP)—Indian troops are in pursuit of the mercenaries who tried to overthrow the Maldives Government Thursday and have damaged one of their escape ships, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said Friday.

PTI, in a report from Trivandrum, launch point for the Indian paratroopers who who went into Male late Thursday to crush the coup attempt, also said the Maldives transport minister had been taken hostage by the fleeing mercenaries.

Indian troops are in pursuit of the mercenaries and have damaged one of their escape boats, PTI said in the brief report.

### Indian Spokesman on Capture

*BK0411124088 London BBC World Service in English 1216 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] An Indian Government spokesman has said that two boats have now been spotted at sea by Indian vessels off the Maldives. He said one boat had contained mercenaries and some hostages and have been taken back to the Maldives. This report has been just in from Justin Ward in Delhi.

[Begin recording] An Indian Government spokesman said a short while ago that the attackers who escaped overnight did so in two boats. The first boat was spotted by Indian forces and intercepted sometime earlier today.

The spokesman said the boat was found to be carrying some people he described as mercenaries, some Maldivian nationals, whom he described as rebels, and a group of people, he said were being held hostage. The spokesman was unable to say how many people in all have been picked. He said the boat and those on board have been taken back to the Maldives.

The spokesman was unable to confirm a report coming from the south Indian town of Trivandrum that one of the hostages taken by the rebels was the Maldives transport minister.

The spokesman said the second boat, which left Maldives last night, was spotted by Indian Navy reconnaissance plane a short time ago. He said the boat would be intercepted shortly.

Asked about who was responsible for yesterday's attempt to overthrow the Maldives Government, the spokesman said his information was that the plot involved some Maldivians living in Sri Lanka and some in Singapore. [end recording]

### Indian Troops Hunt Mercenaries

*BK0411150988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[By Amal Jayasinghe]

[Excerpts] Colombo, Nov 4 (AFP)—Indian troops Friday conducted a house-to-house search for mercenaries who tried to oust Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom as the Indian Ocean nation slowly returned to normal, residents said.

Indian paratroopers, who landed in the capital island Male shortly before midnight Thursday and Maldives security forces were looking for about a dozen gunmen who failed to escape after the failed coup bid, residents said by phone.

The remaining mercenaries, mostly in their 20's, had fled in three boats after taking some hostages, including a minister and his Swiss wife, residents quoted Mr. Gayoom, 51, telling the state-run Voice of Maldives. [passage omitted]

An official of the Indian High Commission (Embassy) in Male, reached by telephone, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "Our (Indian) Army is looking for those people (mercenaries) and various houses are being searched."

The official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said Indians were also patrolling the streets of Male, which was limping to normalcy after clashes Thursday that according to residents left more than 20 dead.

Many shops and offices were open Friday, a religious holiday, and people were back on the streets by afternoon. [passage omitted]

Residents said most deaths occurred at or near the office of the National Security Service, whose men put up stiff resistance, holding back the raiders for several hours in the area.

Fourteen bodies were in Male's only hospital, where sources said about 80 men and women had been brought with gunshot injuries.

The hospital was putting out repeated appeals for blood over Voice of Maldives, which came back on the air early Friday with an announcement by Mr. Gayoom that he was safe and in full control. [passage omitted]

### Indian Troops Begin Pullout

*BK0411155088 Hong Kong AFP in English 1535 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 4 (AFP)—Indian troops have begun pulling out from the Maldives after crushing a coup attempt against President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, a government spokesman said here Friday.

A plane-load of paratroopers left the capital island of Male after clearing it of rebel activity, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman said.

He told reporters that New Delhi would decide on further withdrawals in consultation with the Maldives Government.

India sent some 1,600 paratroopers and three warships to the Indian Ocean atoll nation after mercenaries believed to be Sri Lankan Tamils stormed Male Thursday and the Maldives Government requested military assistance.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi told Parliament Friday the troops had completed their mission with the arrest of several "armed rebels" and were conducting mopping-up operations.

The government said the Indian Navy had also captured one boat filled with fleeing mercenaries and several hostages and was closing in on a second.

More than 20 people reportedly died in the coup attempt.

The spokesman said the Indian paratroopers, now totalling 1,150 after the partial pullout, were to launch a search in islands neighbouring Male assisted by Maldives security forces.

## Pakistan

### Protest Lodged With Afghanistan on Air Violation

*BK0311142388 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Two military aircraft of the Kabul regime violated Pakistan's airspace near Thal this morning and penetrated up to 8 miles [as heard] of Pakistani territory at high altitude.

The intruding aircraft were engaged by the Pakistan Air Force and one aircraft of the Kabul regime was shot down north of Manduri in the Thal area. The Afghan pilot has been captured.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged with him over this unprovoked violation. He was asked to inform the Kabul authorities that the entire responsibility for serious consequences will rest on them if such violations do not cease.

### New USSR Weapons Protested

*BK0311154688 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Union for sending new MiG-27 aircraft used in ground attacks to Afghanistan and for deploying surface-to-surface SS-1 missiles, saying this constitutes a serious violation of the Geneva accords.

A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed the deployment of 30 modern aircraft used in ground attacks in Shindand of Afghanistan and supply of other latest weapons. He said the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan was summoned to the Foreign Office today and a strong protest was lodged with him over this.

Pakistan has also apprised the UN secretary general of the latest situation and complained to the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The mission was asked to make an investigation into the situation as per the provisions of the Geneva accords.

The spokesman said that in addition to the MiG-27 aircraft, the Soviet Union has used the low-flying SU-24 assault planes from its territory in areas of Afghanistan from where Soviet forces have been withdrawn.

### Foreign Secretary on Resolution on Afghanistan

*BK0411161588 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] Foreign Secretary Dr Humayun Khan has expressed satisfaction over the effort of the United Nations General Assembly on passing a unanimous resolution on Afghanistan.

Speaking to newsmen after the approval of the resolution by the world body, he said the whole international community has supported a comprehensive and political solution to the Afghanistan problem.

This resolution comprises all the necessary elements for the settlement of the problem, including the total withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, granting the right of self-determination to the Afghan people, setting up a broad-based government in that country, and the return of the Afghan refugees.

When asked about the induction of the new weapon system in Afghanistan, he expressed regrets over it. He said every party concerned should make efforts not to take any step which delays the establishment of peace.

### Army Chief Visits Siachen, Urges Preparedness

*BK0311162588 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] Army Chief General Mirza Aslam Beg has said that Pakistan believes in a policy of peace and with this objective endeavors to promote fraternal ties with its neighbors. But the spirit of accommodation and restraint shown by us should not be taken as a weakness. By the grace of God, we have the full potential and capability to face aggression from any quarter.

He said this while addressing soldiers defending the country's frontiers at Siachen Glacier area on the highest region ranging between 18-21,000 feet. He visited the most forward posts and stayed with the forces for more than 1 hour and asked about their welfare.

Gen Beg urged officers and men to continue fulfilling their sacred duty of defending every inch of the motherland. He said that the sacrifice, perseverance and gallantry of the Armed Forces have won the entire nation's heart and those who attempted to carry out attacks with unholy designs against this holy land have been given a befitting reply.

He said the Pakistani Armed Forces, which enjoy the complete support of the people, will not rest until the Siachen Glacier issue is amicably resolved. The Indian and Pakistani Governments are negotiating on the issue and God willing, positive results will emerge from them, he added.

He called upon the soldiers to maintain constant vigilance and ensure optimum preparedness until the issue is settled. Gen Beg commended the sincerity and preparedness of the officers and men. He assured the soldiers that the government will spare no efforts to enhance the military power of the Armed Forces.

Later, Gen Mirza Aslam Beg visited brigade headquarters. Talking to officers and men, he referred to the glorious role of the 95 brave soldiers who attained

martyrdom during the confrontation in Siachen in the last 4 years. In addition to this, 180 men and officers were victims of chilling cold and disease.

Gen Mirza Aslam Beg assured the Pakistani people that their own Army is wide awake to defend the country's geographical frontiers. He said no country in the world dare cast an evil eye on our beloved motherland.

### Protocol on Expanding Trade With Turkey Signed

*BK0211155888 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] Pakistan and Turkey signed a protocol in Islamabad today at the conclusion of the seventh session of the Pakistan-Turkey Joint Ministerial Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Under the protocol, both countries will make concerted efforts to further expand bilateral trade. The two countries will take necessary steps to make trade more favorable for the public and private sectors under a $50 million revolving credit to be provided by the two countries.

Several steps will be taken to enhance bilateral cooperation in economic, industrial and technical fields under the agreement. Apart from this, cooperation will also be enhanced in a number of fields, including telecommunications, oil exploration, petrochemicals, agriculture and civil aviation.

The two countries expressed the desire to cooperate in the electronics sector through the exchange of technology and technical expertise and joint ventures.

They also agreed to further expand their contacts in the fields of education and culture. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the establishment of Pakistan-Turkey Business Council and on the visits of traders and exchange of information between the two countries.

They expressed the hope that the current double taxation avoidance agreement between the two countries will help boost joint industrial ventures and trade ties.

The federal minister for commerce and economic affairs, Dr Mahbubul Haq, and Turkish minister for transport and communication, Mr Ekrem Pakdemirli, signed the protocol on behalf of their countries.

## Sri Lanka

### Jayewardene Sends Message To Maldivian President

*BK0411114688 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1054 GMT 4 Nov 88*

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 4 Nov (LANKAPUVATH)—Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene, in a special message to Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, states he was greatly shocked and grieved to learn that an attempt had been made to overthrow the Maldivian Government.

The special message further states that President Jayewardene was making immediate arrangements to send assistance from Sri Lanka on a request made by the Maldivian High Commission in Colombo, when he had been informed that effective assistance from India was already on its way.

The full text of the message reads: "I was greatly shocked and grieved to learn that an attempt had been made to overthrow your government. On the request of your high commissioner in Colombo, I was making immediate arrangements to send you assistance from Sri Lanka, when I was informed that effective assistance from India was already on its way.

"I am relieved that you are safe and unharmed. I send you my best wishes for every success in the tasks ahead of you".

### Press Release Issued

*BK0411114288 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1056 GMT 4 Nov 88*

["OANA/pool" Item]

[Text] Colombo, 4 Nov (LANKAPUVATH)—A press release issued today states that minister of foreign affairs, A.C.S. Hameed, said that the Government of Sri Lanka is greatly shocked and distressed to learn that a group of armed men had landed in Male and attempted to overthrow the government of President Gayoom.

Sri Lanka condemns unreservedly this attempt to overthrow the legally constituted Government of the Maldives.

Sri Lanka has close and friendly relations with the Maldives and expresses its fullest solidarity with President Gayoom and his government in this hour of need.

The Government of Sri Lanka supports every initiative that is taken to help the legally constituted Government of the Maldives to defeat the attempt to overthrow it and to restore normalcy.

### 6 LTTE Men, 5 Indian Soldiers Killed

*BK0311145888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Text] In Sri Lanka, six LTTE men were killed in an exchange of fire with the Peacekeeping Force [PKF] in the Vavuniya sector today. Five PKF personnel also died in the encounter.

The incident took place when a militant group attacked the PKF check post near Mankulam and the PKF personnel took a quick retaliatory action.

In another encounter, north of Pavakodichenai, in Trincomalee and Batticaloa sector an LTTE leader, Justin, was killed. Three LTTE supporters were apprehended with some quantity of hand grenades.

During a raid by PKF on an LTTE hideout in Jaffna sector, the area leader, Kattan, who was wounded, died after consuming cyanide. Six LTTE militants and fifteen suspects were apprehended elsewhere in the sector.

**Bomb Blast in Trincomalee Kills 2, Wounds 7**
*BK0411145588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] In Sri Lanka, two persons, including a PKF jawan [Peacekeeping Force soldier], were killed and seven persons were injured in a bomb blast at a shop in Trincomalee in the northeast province this afternoon.

According to eyewitnesses, the bomb was planted by an LTTE youth a few minutes before the blast.

In another bomb blast at Tricomalee a building was completely demolished.